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THE AFRICA AND WEST ASIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Review of 1965 and Outlook for 1966

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
Washington, D.C.

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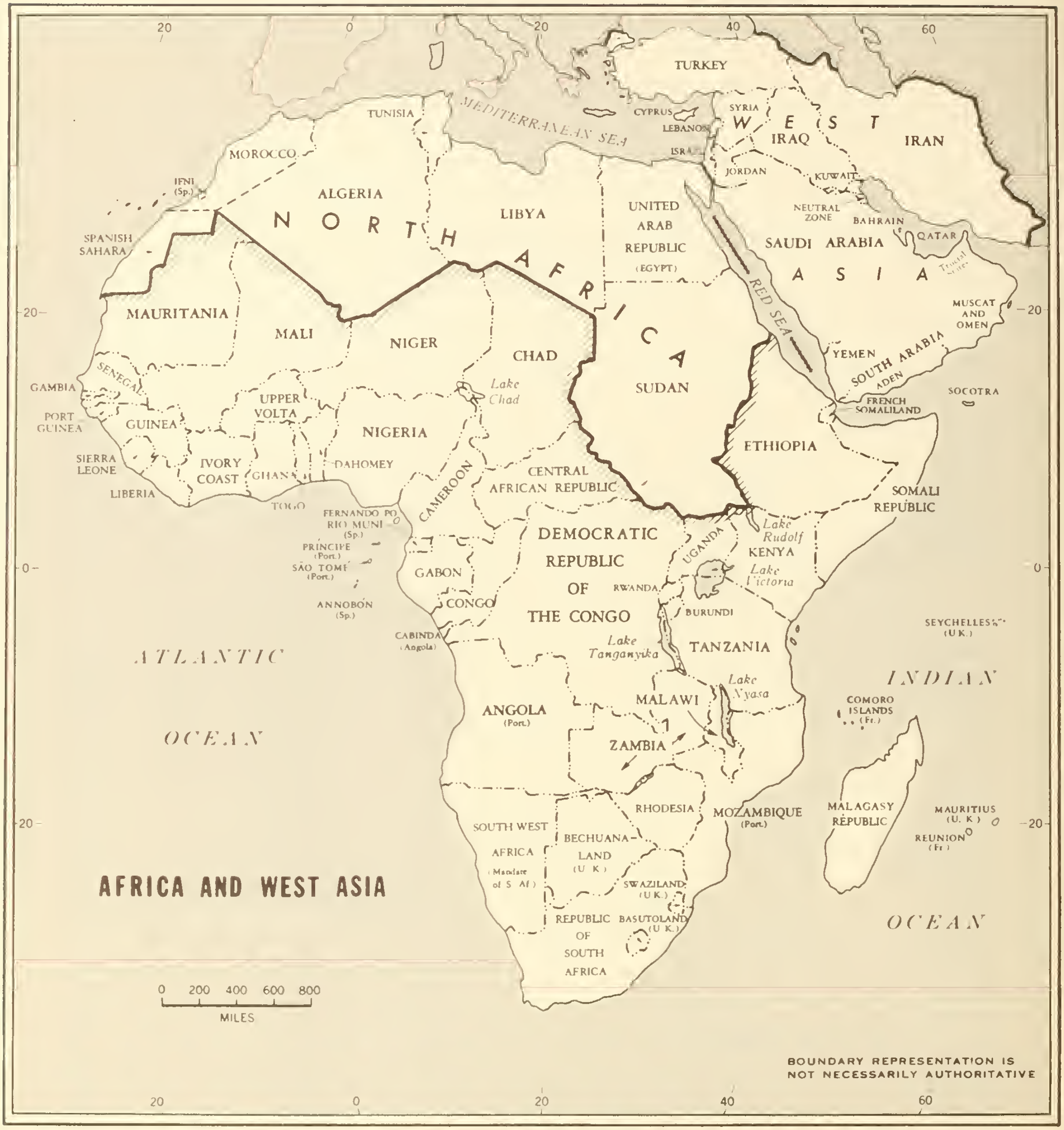
Note: Not all countries of Africa and West Asia are discussed in this report.

Prepared by the Africa and Middle East Branch, Foreign Regional Analysis Division
Washington, D.C.
April 1966


AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 4250-66(1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE AFRICA AND WEST ASIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

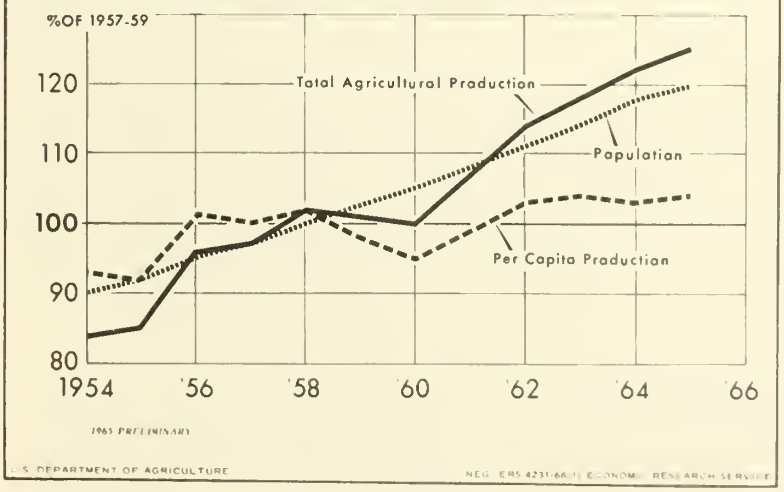
SUMMARY

WEST ASIA

Agricultural production: In spite of considerable losses in output of tobacco, dates, olives and sugar beets in 1965, West Asia's total farm production exceeded the high level reached in the preceding season by a little more than 2 percent. This represented increases of close to 11 percent from the 1961-63 average and 25 percent from the average for 1957-59. But regional per capita farm output was only 1 percent above that recorded for 1964 and was just 4 percent higher than in the 1957-59 period.

Production of all grains in 1965 was 6 percent greater than the year before. Although lowered yields in Turkey reduced the West Asian corn crop last year to about 98 percent of the 1964 total, barley rose by nearly 16 percent and wheat rose by close to a million tons--a 7 percent increase over 1964. The rye crop was more than 3 percent larger, sorghum and mixed grains registered gains of about 6 percent each, and rice increased by nearly 6 percent. With larger areas planted, pulse production rose slightly in 1965.

West Asia's cotton crop in 1965 was only 1 percent below the high 1964 level, 39 percent over the 1960-62 average. But sugar beets showed a marked decline; revised estimates show a 22 percent drop below 1964 in the 1965 harvest. And regional supplies of tobacco also fell. They were 20 percent below 1964 because of a short crop in Turkey.



WEST ASIA: Agricultural Production and Population Growth

Production of citrus fruits in 1965 was nearly 15 percent higher than in 1964. The grape crop exceeded that of the previous season by 8 percent, but was somewhat below the average harvest for the 1960-62 period. Area output of dried figs (normally about a fourth of world production) increased from 1964 by nearly 20 percent. But there was a 43 percent decline in regional production of olives during 1965. And with a decided reduction last year in

Iraq's yield, regional outturn of dates decreased nearly 15 percent from 1964.

Nut production, although substantially below the large 1964 harvest, was about average in 1965. Throughout last year, production of fresh vegetables increased. Modest upward trends continued in both edible and inedible livestock products, reflecting gains both in farm animal numbers and in slaughterings.

Foreign trade: In average crop years West Asia produces and consumes within the region the bulk of its requirements of farm commodities. Even so, the value of farm exports regularly exceeds the cost of farm imports. Except between the Arab nations of the area and Israel, there is active intraregional commerce in agricultural products. But markets and suppliers are worldwide and vary from time to time with internal politics, weather, and fluctuations of world prices. Trade between West Asia and Common Market and nonmember European countries, as well as with the sterling and dollar areas, is active. Iran, Iraq, and the Syrian Arab Republic are the West Asian countries which trade most extensively with the Soviet bloc; however, exchanges between the bloc and Turkey and Cyprus have increased recently. Agricultural trade with the Far East is mainly influenced by West Asian imports of tea.

Detailed data on global trade in agricultural commodities during 1964 and 1965 are not yet available for all countries of the region. But principal agricultural exports for 1963 were valued at $647 million, a 9 percent gain over the preceding season. Exports of cotton brought in nearly 32 percent of the total value realized in 1963; fruits and vegetables, about 29 percent; tobacco and nuts, 11 percent each.

During 1963 West Asia imported farm goods valued at $505 million, an increase of 9 percent from the moderate level of 1962. Imports of grains remained close to the relatively low level of the previous year; those of dairy products fell slightly. But West Asian purchases of sugar in 1963 increased by 28 percent over 1962 and imports of fats and oils were 18 percent larger than the 1962 record high.

Grains, fats, oils and oilseeds, dairy products, cotton, and tobacco make up the bulk of U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia. A generous proportion of such shipments have been under U.S. programs, either as sales for foreign currency or as gifts to provide charitable relief in times of temporary shortages of food and feed.

Trade with the United States: In 1964 the United States sent farm goods valued at nearly $221 million to West Asia, about two-fifths of West Asia's total agricultural imports. This was almost 7 percent above 1963 but 1 percent below the 1962 level. In that year imports of U.S. wheat and wheat flour were unusually high. U.S. exports of rice to West Asia rose by more than 40 percent in 1964 from 1963 shipments. But sales of all other U.S. grains and grain preparations to West Asia in 1964 declined from 1963 levels.

Shipments of vegetable oils to Iran rose sharply between 1963 and 1964, but greatly reduced marketings in Turkey and Israel brought total sales of these U.S. commodities to West Asia down about one-third below those in 1963. In contrast, 1964 saw marked increases over the preceding year in the value of U.S. exports to West Asia of meat, dairy products, oilseeds, animal fats, hides and skins, crude vegetable materials, and syrups and confections. And exports of U.S. cotton to West Asia were more than five times as great as in 1963, principally due to an appreciably expanded demand for this commodity in Israel.

U.S. agricultural imports from West Asia mainly are complementary products or supplementary quantities of fruits and nuts, tobacco, spices, seeds, flavoring agents and inedible animal products. These include dates from Iraq and Iran; Turkish filberts, figs and fine Oriental-type tobaccos; pistachio nuts and walnuts from Iran and Turkey; carob beans from Cyprus; Israeli wines; and sausage casings, sheepskins and lambskins

Table 1.--West Asia: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita by countries, 1959-65

(1957-59 = 100)

Country	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
				Total			
Cyprus	106	94	125	123	126	110	141
Iran	99	97	108	115	123	116	127
Iraq	88	92	94	107	96	101	104
Israel	111	110	119	135	138	160	168
Jordan	85	72	200	107	123	251	200
Lebanon	100	111	137	143	154	174	187
Syrian Arab Rep.	86	88	108	160	143	173	173
Turkey	106	104	106	108	116	120	118
Total	101	100	107	114	118	122	125
				Per Capita			
Cyprus	104	91	121	118	119	105	134
Iran	97	92	101	105	109	100	107
Iraq	86	89	90	101	89	93	94
Israel	108	104	109	117	116	129	130
Jordan	83	68	183	96	112	211	164
Lebanon	96	104	123	125	132	144	151
Syrian Arab Rep.	81	81	94	136	116	138	133
Turkey	103	98	97	96	101	101	97
Total	98	95	99	102	104	103	104

1/ Preliminary.

from nearly every country of the area. In 1964, U.S. imports of West Asian farm products were valued at $97 million--very little less than in 1963. Tobacco accounted for 47 percent by value of all U.S. purchases of agricultural commodities from the region in 1964, compared to 49 percent the year before. Area sales of fruits, nuts, wool and animal hair to the United States also were below those of the previous season. But West Asia found a larger U.S. market for its hides, skins, and sausage casings in 1964 than in 1963.

Agricultural development: Each of West Asia's farming nations has extensive plans for agricultural development. These emphasize diversification of farm production and, where feasible, increases in output beyond the point of self-sufficiency--thus setting the scene for reduced expenditures for imports and greater export earnings in the future. A common companion goal is to provide opportunity for the small farmer and hired laborer to earn a larger share of regional farm income; related to this are plans to arrest the spread of unemployment and underemployment in both rural and urban sectors of the West Asian economy.

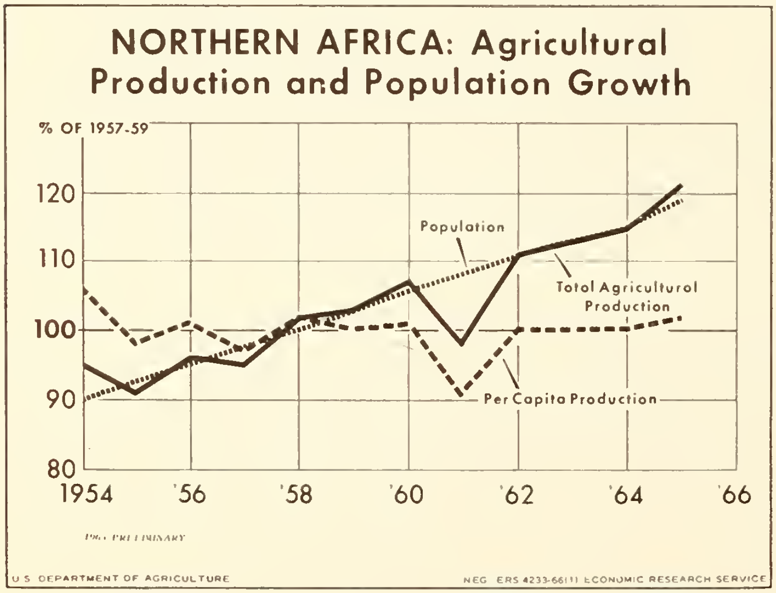
West Asia has little unused cropland. Because further development must be based on increased productivity rather than on the extension of cultivated area, broad goals for agricultural development divide roughly into programs for improvement of land and water resources, actions to improve farm management through education and extension, and programs for reforms in handling and exchange of farm goods. Specific large- and small-scale projects on which these basic premises rest include those to control erosion (including reforestation) and those for land consolidation and/or redistribution. Other plans emphasize production of higher-value crops or focus on the modernization of livestock industries, the reorganization and extension of facilities for agricultural education and research, the widening of farm credit to permit fullest application of up-to-date farming technologies in cooperative or individual use, and the improvement of marketing, storage and transportation. Most of these programs imply continuation of technical and financial assistance from abroad.

It seems unrealistic to suppose that West Asia soon will produce, or be able to market, greatly increased quantities of farm products. In the recurrent years of poor weather for agriculture that are characteristic of the area, a decrease in output of some farm commodities is likely to occur. It is clear, however, that there are appreciable long range potentials within the region for improvement in agricultural production through better management of physical and human resources, and for profitable expansion of agricultural industries and trade.

More details on production, foreign trade, and U.S. trade than are discussed in the above West Asia regional summary text or in the situation by country text may be found in tables 3 through 8.

NORTHERN AFRICA

Agricultural production: Slightly over half of Northern Africa's 1/ total agricultural production derives from the output of Egyptian farmers, 17 percent from those of the Sudan, and 14 percent from those of Morocco. Thus, with increased production in these 3 countries, Northern Africa's total farm output for 1965 was up approximately 5 percent over the record harvest of the previous year.



A more critical and complete picture of the progress being made is obtained when the rate of increase for agricultural production is compared with population growth. With 1957-59 as a base, the per capita agricultural production index was 102 for 1965. This compared with 100 for the preceding year rated with a similar 102 for 1958 as the highest since 1954. The virtually static level of the per capita index indicates overall expansion in total farm production has been hard put to keep ahead of the region's population growth.

1/ Discussion is limited to the following countries: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, United Arab Republic and the Sudan.

Table 2.--Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by countries, 1961-65

(1957-59 = 100)

Country and region	Total 1961	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965 1/	Per capita 1961	Per capita 1962	Per capita 1963	Per capita 1964	Per capita 1965 1/
Northern Africa:										
Algeria	83	108	113	98	100	76	97	109	94	94
Libya	108	102	113	118	112	97	89	94	95	88
Morocco	81	106	117	114	120	74	94	102	97	98
Sudan	136	122	110	127	133	125	109	96	108	109
Tunisia	67	81	111	97	97	62	74	98	84	82
United Arab Republic	98	113	114	119	126	91	103	101	102	104
Northern Africa total	98	111	113	115	121	91	100	100	100	102
Southern Africa:										
Angola	121	130	127	135	136	116	123	119	124	124
Burundi	74	72	73	87	90	67	64	63	72	73
Cameroon	109	111	115	118	119	105	106	107	109	109
Congo (Leopoldville)	80	80	81	75	72	75	73	72	65	61
Dahomey	112	103	108	109	113	103	92	94	92	93
Ethiopia	107	109	111	112	114	103	103	104	103	104
Ghana	127	138	144	159	146	118	124	126	136	122
Guinea	108	115	111	109	111	99	102	96	92	90
Ivory Coast	97	151	152	157	170	91	137	136	137	144
Kenya	121	128	135	127	121	111	114	116	107	98
Liberia	91	95	100	103	111	87	90	93	94	100
Malagasy Republic	105	112	113	119	119	96	100	97	100	97
Mali	108	118	129	113	115	101	108	116	99	99
Niger	104	112	116	116	115	97	102	103	100	97
Nigeria	109	114	116	118	120	103	106	105	104	104
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia	119	136	127	140	141	109	120	109	117	114
Rwanda	85	112	89	80	82	79	101	78	68	68
Senegal	115	106	115	122	126	107	96	103	106	108
Sierra Leone	111	116	118	120	117	105	107	106	106	102
South Africa, Rep. of	115	118	123	121	120	106	107	109	105	102
Tanzania	108	111	117	124	120	102	103	106	111	105
Togo	108	109	119	124	122	99	96	103	103	98
Uganda	104	118	120	119	120	96	107	106	103	101
Upper Volta	109	116	118	120	122	103	107	107	107	107
Southern Africa total	108	115	117	120	120	101	106	104	105	103
All Africa	106	114	116	118	120	99	104	104	104	103

1/ Preliminary.

Note: Index numbers on this table and in the text do not agree precisely with those in The World Agricultural Situation, FAER 28, January 1966, due to allowance for more recent production data.

Northern Africa's population, estimated at close to 74 percent for mid-1965, appears again to be growing at nearly 3 percent annually. During the 1960 through 1963 period the area had an annual population growth rate of 2.3 to 2.5 percent. For the most part, the lower rate of population growth for these years reflects the departure of Europeans from the region--mainly from Algeria. But of late improved health and medical facilities coupled with the decline in the number of persons leaving the area, have prolonged life expectancy and thus helped to promote a more rapid rate of population growth.

In addition to the population increase, other factors have helped Northern Africa's total food consumption outpace local production. The governments have endeavored to improve diets in both quantity and quality by importing more food. Increased economic activities throughout the area are also of significance. With greater employment has come increased purchasing power. Continued progress is reported by the petroleum industry in Algeria and Libya. Likewise, efforts are underway to develop and utilize the region's other mineral resources; notable progress is being made by the fertilizer industry.

Simultaneously, national programs have been initiated to develop and expand local agricultural production. Most of these programs have gotten off to a good start and are aimed at accomplishing long-term goals that appear quite realistic. In the meantime, the region's food and fiber needs continue to mount.

During 1965 all Northern African countries except Libya managed to expand agricultural production or at least hold it even with the previous year's output. An off-year in Libya's olive harvest was the main cause for that country's lower production. The United Arab Republic and Morocco led the region in the rate of progress made.

Production of cotton, Northern Africa's leading commercial crop, increased to 751,000 metric tons in 1965, a gain of 13 percent over 1964. Wheat was up about 15 percent from a year earlier to 4.8 million metric tons, rice was up 13 percent, and barley was up about 5 percent. Production of corn, citrus, oilseeds, pulses, sugar, and vegetable crops have been estimated at average to slightly above-average levels. Olive oil production, amounting to only 77 percent of last year's output, was the main weak point in the region's agricultural picture.

While overall progress was reported for Northern Africa's agriculture, the region's livestock enterprise continues to lag far below its potential. Some hides and skins are exported annually; otherwise, the area is a net importer of meat, meat preparations and dairy products. The relatively slow progress that has been made in the livestock industry indicates that this is still a vast field open for study and the application of improved practices.

Foreign trade: With better-than-average crops, Northern Africa will have larger quantities of hard wheat, cotton, rice, oilseed and wine for export in the coming months. Although the area exports small quantities of vegetables and citrus fruits, exports of these commodities are increasing. A substantial proportion of its vegetables and fruits are marketed from late fall to early spring and are becoming increasingly competitive with U.S. sales in the European winter market.

Surplus wine has become a problem in the area, particularly in Tunisia.

To a large extent, the long-range outlook for the area's agricultural exports depends upon the degree of association North African countries can establish with the European Common Market. Thus far no north Africa country has joined the Common Market although Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria are eligible for associate membership.

Northern Africa remains a net food-deficit area. Approximately 3 million metric tons of breadgrains, along with some dairy products and vegetable oils, will be needed during 1966 if present levels of food consumption are to be maintained. The largest deficits are reported for the United Arab Republic.

Trade with the United States: Predominately wheat and flour, U.S. agricultural exports to the 6 countries of northern Africa totaled $227.5 million in the year ending June 30, 1965--down a little more than 10 percent from the previous year. Approximately 60 percent of the total went to the UAR, principally under special U.S. Government programs. Because of the area's general shortage of foreign exchange, the major portion of the U.S. agricultural products going to the other Northern Africa countries was also under government programs. The outlook for exports of U.S. agricultural products to Northern Africa in 1966 depends heavily upon whether there will be a Food-for-Peace program with the United Arab Republic during the second half of the year and upon the magnitude of the program. A program commensurate with that country's needs would produce record exports to the region.

U.S. imports of agricultural items from Northern Africa are not large--only $21 million in the year ending June 30, 1965--and only roughly 10 percent as great as U.S. exports of agricultural products to the area.

More details on production, foreign trade, and U.S. trade than are discussed in the above northern Africa regional summary text or in the situation by country text may be found in tables 9 through 13.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Agricultural production: Total production of crops and livestock in Africa south of the Sahara was virtually unchanged in 1965 from 1964, a more favorable year than usual.

However, the Republic of South Africa suffered from the most widespread drought since the 1930's. The ranges on which beef cattle and sheep graze have not had enough rain for 3 or 4 years. As a result, meat may be scarce in the Republic in 1966. This drought also severely reduced the crops of corn, wheat, and sugar. The Republic is sometimes the world's third largest exporter of corn but has no corn for export this year from the 1965 crop and, in fact, must import substantial quantities for domestic consumption.

The partial failure of the "long rains" in April and May 1965 in Kenya and parts of Tanzania resulted in a drop in agricultural production both in subsistence crops and in some of the major cash crops for export. Corn and wheat were particularly affected.

In 1965 the tide of national independence in Africa subsided. Gambia, the tiny peanut-producing country lying on both banks of the Gambia River in West Africa, achieved national independence on February 18, 1965.

Cocoa is not generally considered in world surplus. However, the record 1964/65 world crop of more than 1.5 million metric tons forced world prices to their lowest levels since 1946. The New York spot Accra average for July 1965 was only 11.8 cents per pound. As the year came to an end cocoa prices strengthened and by early January 1966 the New York price had gone above 23 cents per pound.

The 1965/66 estimate of cocoa bean production in Africa is for 914,000 metric tons, 22 percent below 1964/65. The 1965/66 production in Africa is nearly three-fourths of the estimated world cocoa crop.

The 1965/66 coffee crop in Africa south of the Sahara will be the largest of record and 11 percent larger than the previous year's crop, if the estimate of 17.9 million bags (1.07 million metric tons) is fulfilled. This increased production, along with revived competition from Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer, has intensified marketing problems.

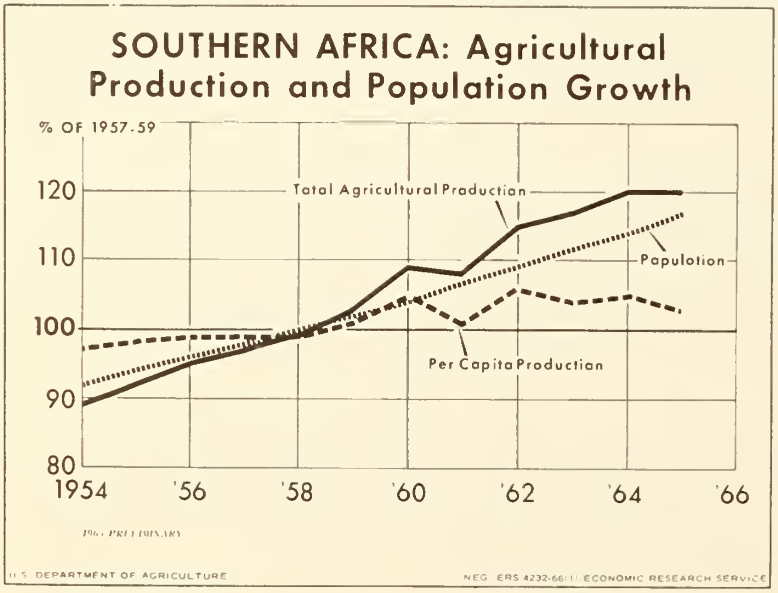
Some relief was secured when the International Coffee Council, at its December 1965 meeting in London, granted some one-year waivers (temporary increases in coffee marketing quotas). Some of the larger waivers were for the OAMCAF (Organisation Africaine et Malgache du Cafe) countries--300,000 bags (18,000 metric tons); Portugal for Angola--150,000 bags (9,000 tons); Uganda--135,000 bags (8,100 tons); Ethiopia--75,000 bags (4,500 tons); and Tanzania--50,000 bags (3,000 tons).

Africa exports more peanuts than any other continent and most are from countries south of the Sahara. Peanuts and peanut products together usually make up one of the 3 major agricultural exports from southern Africa. Nigeria and Senegal are Africa's major producers and exporters of peanuts. Other southern African countries producing fairly large quantities of peanuts include the Republic of South Africa, Malawi, Niger, Rhodesia, Mali, and Cameroon.

Except for that from Angola there will be no corn for export from Africa in 1966.

Trade with the United States: In agricultural trade with Africa south of the Sahara, the United States maintains a decidedly unfavorable balance. For the year ending June 30, 1965, for instance, U.S. farm products exported to the region were valued at $110.6 million, down roughly 7 percent from a year earlier, whereas U.S. agricultural imports from the region were valued at $450.7 million, up only slightly from a year earlier.

Largest items in the U.S. exports were rice and wheat and wheat flour. The Republic of South Africa, with $28.8 million (mainly rice) and the Congo (Leopoldville) with $20.9 million were the United States' largest country markets of the region in fiscal year 1965.



Coffee and cocoa made up almost 85 percent of the U.S. agricultural imports from the region in fiscal year 1965. The region's largest country sources for U.S. imports were: Ethiopia, $56.6 million; Ghana, $54.1 million; Angola, $48 million; and Ivory Coast, $48 million.

More details on production, foreign trade, and U.S. trade than are discussed in the above southern Africa regional summary text or in the situation by country text may be found in tables 14 through 18.

SITUATION BY COUNTRY

WEST ASIA

CYPRUS

Agriculture is the largest single source of gross national product in Cyprus, but its contribution is usually less than one-fifth of the total. Considerable progress has been made recently in this sector. Production varies sharply, however, with annual and crop season rains. In a 10-year time span, grain crops may be poor in 3 years, good in 3, and fair in 4. Excellent crops are likely to occur only about once in 30 years.

There is little rainfall in most parts of the country for 6 months of the year. Few streams flow perennially. In some sections, there is serious depletion of underground water. Although the Government of Cyprus is endeavoring to add to the irrigated area, not many more than 200,000 acres of the million acres used for all agricultural purposes are irrigated at present. Cyprus has no rivers that can be effectively dammed. Collection of enough water for irrigation is a major problem.

Among other constant factors that compound the problems of generally low farm production levels and high per-unit costs of output is shortage of agricultural land in ratio to the numbers of people it must support. Farm workers make up about 40 percent of the economically productive population. Underemployment is widespread within this group. But 70 percent, or more, of all the island's people live in rural areas and are dependent on the product of the land; the rural population's per capita share of it is less than 3 acres. Drainage and reclamation could increase the total cropland by no more than 5 percent.

Also, more than half of all farms are under 12 acres in size; about 15 percent are 3 acres or less. Additionally, the holdings of one farmer may be divided into a dozen or so plots, these miles apart and often too small to accomodate oxen and plow.

Nevertheless, Cyprus regularly exports more food products, in terms of value, than are imported. But deficiencies in local production include a high proportion of basic foods such as grains, fats and oils, sugar, dairy products except fresh milk, and meat. Potatoes, fruits, nuts and wine are exported each year, as are carob beans--a crop unique in West Asia to Cyprus--for fodder.

Crop production: Cyprus' agricultural production rose nearly 28 percent in 1965 above that for 1964. This mainly reflected a gain in wheat yield and larger acreages planted to barley, accompanied by a record 100 percent increase over the 1955-64 average in tonnage of barley harvested.

Through 1965 emphasis continued on irrigated crops for export; the most important of these were citrus fruits, table and wine grapes, melons, onions, potatoes and other vegetables. Last year's output of olives, citrus fruits and fresh vegetables was considered very satisfactory. Grapes were down slightly in 1965 from the previous season.

Although Cyprus has no crop acreage control programs or quota systems to regulate production, a gradual increase in output of potatoes and an unstable export demand for the Cypriot crop led in 1964 to creation of a Potato Marketing Board with authority to control production and disappearance from grower to final consumer. Potato production in 1965 was about 25 percent lower than the high reached in 1964.

Carob trees were affected by drought early in the 1965 growing season, but improved with late and sustained rainfall. Outturn of carobs for 1965, however, remained close to the modest 1964 level, or about 85 percent of average output for the 1955-64 period.

No great changes in the agricultural pattern are expected in the next few years. Over the last decade barley plantings have increased by more than 33,000 acres, at the expense of wheat. Lack of demand for the lower-grade, softer types of wheat that Cyprus produces, and internal and export demand for barley are largely responsible. Further reduction in wheat acreages are likely, as are increases in production of carobs, olives, and irrigated crops.

Livestock production: Sheep numbers were slightly below the average of the preceding 4 years in 1965, but the goat herds showed a 13 percent increase compared to the 1961-64 average. Over the last half century the number of free-ranging goats on Cyprus has been considerably reduced, largely as a result of a Goat Exclusion Law under which about 45 percent of all of the island's villages chose to exclude these animals from surrounding areas. Total goat numbers declined from 275,000 head to 149,000 head between 1910 and 1960, but by 1965 had risen to about 190,000 head. The overall reduction in numbers of free-ranging goats has been offset to some extent by an increase in numbers of improved or "tethered" animals, which bring larger farm profits.

1965 saw an upward trend in numbers of dairy cattle kept, as well as in production of cows' milk and beef and veal. There was a tendency to increase swine numbers for meat production. Both the egg and broiler industries expanded. Output of wool was close to the high recorded for 1964.

Agricultural inputs: Mechanization of agriculture is proceeding in Cyprus, although this will continue to be limited as long as holdings are fragmented and of subeconomic size. Use of field tractors with hydraulic equipment and garden cultivators is increasing; more planters, fertilizers, spreaders and spraying and dusting equipment are being used. There is interest in improved fertilizer use and application and in modern methods of pest and weed control. Clean and certified seeds are stored and distributed to farmers from government seed centers.

At the same time there is an overriding need to use better-yielding varieties of all crops produced, to expand output of higher value crops, and to further improve production practices. Almost complete lack of integration between corn and livestock sectors of the agricultural economy continued throughout 1965.

Foreign trade: In 1964 there was no change in Cyprus' characteristic pattern of trade deficit. Total exports, valued at $50 million, amounted to 47 percent of total imports. But the value of agricultural exports in 1964 exceeded farm imports by more than one-quarter. Oranges and other citrus fruits, potatoes, carob beans, and wine made up over three-fourths of the value of all farm goods sold abroad.

Meat and meat preparations, dairy products other than fresh milk, grains, fats, oils, and sugar together comprised close to 70 percent of the value of agricultural purchases from foreign sources.

Trade with the Soviet bloc continued to expand during 1964. Cyprus has bilateral trade arrangements with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, finding in the East markets for such quantities of raisins, citrus, tobacco and potatoes as are not absorbed by Western buyers. In general, trade with dollar countries has declined steadily since 1961. But agricultural trade with the United States increased from the previous year during 1964, mainly due to greater need for wheat imports than in 1963. The slight increase in Cypriot sales of farm products to the United States in 1964 was largely a matter of gains in sales of tobacco and wool. (Henrietta Holm Tegeler)

IRAN

A relatively good harvest for 1965 crops has provided Iran with an increase in agricultural production over 1964. Parallel with the favorable harvest of crops, livestock and livestock products have shown important increases, due to the greater availability of feed and forage. Below normal temperature and heavy snowfall in early 1965 caused damage to fruit trees and some livestock were lost. However, the heavy snows provided groundwater for spring crops; and the snows were followed by late spring rains which were especially valuable to the cereal crops and made overall growing conditions much more favorable than in the 1964 season.

Iranian farmers now use most of the country's cultivable land--about 15 million acres, of which about 39 percent is irrigated. These farmers tend some 2.5 million farms and live in more than 49,000 rural villages scattered throughout the land. Most of the farmers have a few animals on their farms, but the great bulk of Iran's livestock is raised by nomadic or semi-nomadic herdsmen.

Iran, a country of some 628,000 square miles in size, is roughly as large as the United States east of the Mississippi; physiographically, it is similar to the western United States. Iran's geographic location, topography, and climatic diversity allow its farmers to grow a great variety of both temperate and subtropical crops. However, since only about 11 percent of the total land area is cultivable and yields are moderate, only limited amounts of a few agricultural products exceed the domestic demand.

About two-thirds of Iran's population, estimated at 23.4 million in mid-1965, derive their livelihood from agricultural and pastoral pursuits. The leading items of agricultural production are cereals and livestock, cereals occupying nearly three-fourths of the land area under cultivation, and livestock mostly utilizing uncultivable ranges and browse. Livestock, although an important and integral part of the Iranian economy, is not adequately developed; regularly the demand for animal products exceeds domestic production. Iran's gross national product is estimated at between $4 and $5 billion ($180 per capita), of which agriculture accounts for about 30 percent.

In 1965 total farm production increased 9 percent from 1964, and per capita output was up 7 percent. But in spite of the good harvest, Iran hovers on the brim of a deficit in basic food requirements, mainly wheat, sugar and vegetable oils. Before World War II, Iran had a wheat surplus, but in recent years poor seasons and expanding demand have developed import needs. Food imports have become common, including substantial shipments from the United States under Title I and IV, P.L. 480, in the past 5 years. Iran now imports about one-fifth of its annual wheat requirements and nearly two-thirds of its total sugar and vegetable oil needs. This gap between domestic production and consumption is widening.

The agrarian reform program and other reform measures have changed many patterns. Though perhaps not as sweeping as statistics might indicate, land reform has brought some impressive changes. Redistribution of private land began in 1962. Over 350,000 rural families received land under the first phase of the program, and slightly over a million families have received land under the second phase which is still in progress. This program has parceled out land in about 80 percent of the rural villages. A little over a fifth of the families involved will purchase land; nearly 800,00 families have signed rental leases.

Crop production: Important increases were realized in the output of wheat, barley, rice, cotton, and a wide variety of fruits, nuts, and tobacco. Production of wheat, the most important crop, increased nearly 12 percent from 1964. It is grown on more acres and contributes more to the gross national product and to the total of food consumed than any other crop. Rice, the second most important food crop, and barley, an important feedgrain, each increased about 11 percent from 1964. The favorable weather also boosted the production of other grains.

Sugar beet plantings were increased somewhat in 1965 and this may have resulted in a little larger output of beet sugar. Cane sugar production was also up, but it only accounts for about 12 percent of the total refined sugar output. Using water provided by the recently (1963) completed Pahlavi Dam on the Dez River, sugarcane has been reestablished at Haft Tappet in the Khuzestan Province. Since this pilot project has been quite successful, Iranians look forward to the expansion of cane sugar in this area as a means of reducing sugar imports. In 1964, imports came to 464,000 metric tons.

The increased output of cotton can largely be attributed to favorable weather, and to a lesser extent to the general improvement of cultural practices, more irrigation, and the introduction of improved varieties. The crop was up about 18 percent from 1964. The other major industrial crop, tobacco, also showed a significant increase. In the past, tobacco production has been just adequate to meet domestic consumption; however, the 1965 harvest made several thousand metric tons available for export.

Iran's last 2 cold winters have caused the citrus crops to suffer, although damage was lighter in 1965. Other fruit and nut crops had a good year in 1965, especially raisins and apricots. The production of dates, an important staple of the Persian Gulf area, was about the same as the previous year but quality was reported as exceptional, a feature important for exports.

Livestock production: Winter livestock losses due to extreme weather were much lighter in 1965 than the year before; the winter was a little less severe and preparations were made for winter feeding that had not been made for the bitter 1963/64 season. Iranians have felt the winter losses through a shortage of food, and imports of meat were required to meet the big cities' demand.

Although the livestock industry is not highly developed in Iran, it serves the Iranian people in 2 important ways. Livestock are a source of subsistence food and also a source of income and foreign exchange from exports of livestock products. Viewed from a trade standapoint, livestock and livestock-supported industry together rank second after oil, the largest earner of foreign exchange. This may appear contradictory in a country plagued with meat shortages, but it is wool that provides the raw material of the valuable carpet industry, while hides and skins and intestines add directly to the export income.

According to a late 1965 Government report, Iran has 29.5 million sheep, 13.5 million goats, 5.4 million cattle, 2.1 million donkeys, 560,000 horses and mules, 220,000 camels, 205,000 buffalo, 52,000 hogs, and 26 million chickens and other poultry.

Agricultural inputs: While favorable weather conditions were largely responsible for crop gains in 1965, some credit is also given to progress in the application of modern farming techniques. With Iranian farmers now using most of the cultivable land, increased production depends heavily on increasing yields through the expansion of irrigation and improved technology. At present about three-quarters of Iran's farmers use animal power for working their farms and only a small percentage own their own tractors. Nevertheless, farm equipment usuage is steadily increasing.

In the past decade Iran has been adding new tractors at an average rate of about 800 a year and new combines at about 150 a year. Purchases in individual years have varied greatly and they took a dip in 1963, as large landholders were affected by land redistribution. During the last decade about 45 percent of the tractors purchased were sold through the Agricultural Machinery Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, which also distributes other farm equipment.

As for fertilizer, its value is realized by many farmers who still use very little of it. Fertilizer usage is limited by a number of factors, especially by a poor distribution system. In the Iranian year ending March 20, 1965, Iran imported 39,000 metric tons of fertilizer. This import was about matched by domestic production. During 1965 plans were being made for a new nitrate plant in the Khuzestan and for an increase in the existing domestic output.

While more and more insecticides and other chemicals are being used by individual farmers, the Iranian Government is in its fourteenth year of aerial warfare against insects. Using a small cadre of men and airplanes, officials estimate a return of 300 to 1 over the cost of this pest control program. Insect damage has been estimated at $70 million per year, but where grasshoppers and senn pest (a stink bug) have been sprayed, results have been very effective. The spraying program includes grains, cotton, sugar beets and tobacco.

Iran is presently accelerating the development of its unused available water resources. At the same time there has been rehabilitation of older projects. About a million hectares of land in 15 river basins are being studied by private consultants, and another 100,000 hectares in about 10 smaller projects are being considered by the Government, with the assistance of USAID, FAO, and other international agencies. The U.S. Government has been assisting Iran with irrigation projects since 1952.

During 1965 work continued on the Greater Dez Irrigation Project in the Khuzestan where water is supplied by the high Pahlavi Dam on the Dez River. This dam together with supporting dams to be built on other rivers of the area will open up hundreds of thousands of acres of unused cropland while at the same time providing electric power. Current plans include dams for the Marun and Karun Rivers. Elsewhere, plans have been laid for a high dam on the Zayendeh River to provide for irrigation and for a new steel mill that is to be built by the Soviets near Isfahan.

Foreign trade: Iranian agricultural exports account for about two-thirds of the value of all exports excluding petroleum, but less than a tenth of total exports. In the Iranian trade year ending March 20, 1965, agricultural exports totaled about $87 million. Cotton, the leading commodity, accounted for almost 40 percent of the agricultural exports. Other exports in order of importance were hides and skins, raisins, live animals, pistachios, wool, almonds, apricots, fresh vegetables, pulses, tobacco, and grains.

In 1964 the United States imported agricultural products worth about $20 million from Iran, and ranked third among the importers of Iranian products. The principal items bought by the United States were hides and skins, animal hair, pistachios, and dates.

The United Kingdom, the leading buyer of cotton, took more than 21 percent of that commodity, followed closely the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and West Germany. Raisins, apricots and dates led foreign fruit sales, and pistachios and almonds were the chief nuts exported. Fresh vegetables found markets in nearby countries, and animal products, especially hides and skins and casings, went to a large number of foreign buyers.

To relieve a shortage of wheat caused by the adverse 1964 season, Iran requested 100,000 metric tons of wheat from the United States under its existing P.L. 480, Title IV, agreement. This second amendment to the agreement of November 1964 was signed in April 1965. The original agreement was for 25,000 metric tons of corn which had been doubled by an amendment in December 1964. In October 1965, a third amendment was signed for sale of approximately 100,000 metric tons of wheat. (H. Charles Treakle)

IRAQ

Iraq is predominantly an agricultural country with between 55 and 65 percent of its population living on farms. Agriculture's growth rate has lagged. But in 1965 a goal was set to bring agriculture in line with other sectors of this country's rapidly developing economy. Fortunately, development funds are available from petroleum revenues. Petroleum dominates Iraq's export trade. Also, development projects in general benefit agriculture and many light industries use agricultural raw materials.

Iraq's climate and topography are such that only about 17 percent of the total area of 169,284 square miles is cultivable, and only about half of this is currently cropped in any given year. An additional quarter or more of the country could be cultivated if extensive irrigation and drainage facilities are constructed. Since Iraq is relatively rich in water and could use its income from oil to underwrite farm development, the country has the potential for agricultural production in excess of its needs.

Irrigation of some type already is used for crops on about half of the cultivated land and additional irrigation on much of the currently dry-farmed land would increase yields. In the flood plain area of Iraq's 2 main rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, and in the south where they join to form the Shatt-al-Arab, the land is reasonably fertile. In many areas, however, extreme care with drainage is required to prevent excessive salinization which already has caused many otherwise cultivable lands to be abandoned.

Iraq's population of over 7 million, which is growing at an annual rate of about 1.5 percent, is about 75 percent Arab and 20 percent Kurd. About two-thirds of the labor force derive their livelihood from agricultural pursuits.

Iraq is almost self-sufficient in agricultural products in good crop years. But in poor crop years, substantial imports are necessary. Agriculture currently contributes about 20 percent to the national product.

An overall gain of 3 percent was registered in agricultural output in 1965.

Higher agricultural returns would probably have been realized if civil disturbances involving the Kurds had not been occurring and if the agrarian reform program had progressed further. The agrarian reform program, launched in 1958, reduced large holdings and distributed some land to former tenants. It also removed the landlord's management function. Government leaders are anxious to remedy this management void and a new 5-year plan recognizes the problem.

To support agricultural progress, Iraq moved forward in 1965 with a number of major agricultural development projects, including a jute plantation, the Amara Cane Sugar Project, a poultry project, and a fertilizer plant. Though all such projects extend over several years, 1965 progress was good as contracts were signed and tenders advertised on a number of major irrigation and water control projects.

Crop production: The 1965 wheat crop, which was about 25 percent better than 1964's, approximately equals domestic needs and there is an exportable surplus of barley as the 1965 crop was 250,000 metric tons above that of 1964. Rice production appears to be down but a final harvest figure has not yet been reported.

Despite an attack of bollworms, cotton did better than expected, perhaps due to the fact that a greater acreage was planted in 1965. Tobacco was reported as having an excellent year--the best in years--in terms of both quality and quantity. Output exceeded the 1964 crop by about 10 percent. Pulse and oilseed crops all showed increases over 1964 and some legume yields were 25 percent higher. Similarly, there was an unusually large vegetable and melon crop for 1965. Dates, the leading agricultural export, was the only major crop to show a sizable drop in production; but quality was good. The 1965 date crop was 25 percent below 1964, a year when the yield was up but the quality down. Because of the short 1965 crop, exporters were hard pressed to meet sale commitments, and indications are that there will be little or no carryover of stocks, which if unsold for edible fruit are purchased at a low price for industrial use.

Livestock production: Most of the families in rural Iraq have some livestock, and livestock raising provides a livelihood for many of Iraq's people. Dairies maintain large herds of water buffalo which are fed with local forage. The Government has sponsored collection of the milk from farmers who own only one or a few animals for pasteurization and distribution to urban consumers. Animal products contribute heavily to the nation's diet, and besides food they provide fiber and account for over 20 percent of the value of agricultural exports, ranking next to dates and cereals. In 1965 Iraq produced an estimated 110,000 metric tons of meat, 1.3 million metric tons of milk and a wool clip of 11,000 metric tons. Hides and skins, animal hair, and sausage casings are important by-products of the meat industry.

Agricultural inputs: Officials indicate that the substantial increases in many crops reflect a greater use of fertilizers, particularly in the case of vegetables and melons and other irrigated crops including some pulses and grains. Although fertilizer practices are not far advanced, progressive farmers are using more fertilizers.

In 1964, imports of fertilizer were estimated at about 8,750 metric tons (gross weight) which was a slight increase over the previous year. Though no definite figure can be quoted, imports are believed to have increased in 1965 and are projected at 19,600 metric tons for 1966.

A new company became operational October 1, 1965, for the importing of agricultural chemicals and equipment. This Agricultural Chemical and Machinery Corporation is government-sponsored and will probably have a near monopoly on the importation of fertilizers, insecticides and other agricultural chemicals. Imports of farm machinery will probably be shared with private industry.

In mid-January 1965, a new 5-year economic plan was announced that began in April 1965 and continues until April 1970. The new plan aims at expanding productivity in the agricultural and industrial sectors (the latter using many agricultural raw materials) so as to diversify exports and simultaneously make the nation more nearly self-sufficient. A goal was set to elevate the annual growth rate of the country's gross national product to 8 percent and per capita income to 6 percent. The plan, it is hoped, will raise agriculture's annual growth rate from almost zero to a rate of 7.5 percent.

Among the projects that made progress in 1965 was the Amara Cane Sugar Project. In December 1965 this project was far enough advanced to have tenders announced for a sugarcane mill and refinery which will be an integral part of a sugar complex managed under foreign contract. Elsewhere in Kerbela, plans were launched for a date syrup factory that will be a joint venture by government and private industry.

Near Baghdad, a $9.8 million commercial poultry project progressed rapidly in 1965, and bids were announced for a feed mill, slaughterhouse and freezing facilities. Plans of this project also include a hatchery, road development and a fleet of refrigerator trucks.

In July 1965 the first stage of the Kirkuk Irrigation Project was opened, and during the year consultants were hired for the Ramadi Irrigation and Drainage Project, and the Ishaqi Project and the Hilla Irrigation Projects. Also, a contract was awarded for the construction of the main regulator for the Gharraf Irrigation Project and a tender advertised for the Khalis Canal System of the Diyala Irrigation Project.

Foreign trade: Requirements for export licenses were dropped in 1965 for fruit and vegetables and may also be dropped for barley and rice to facilitate the export of any surpluses. Although final figures are not available, early estimates indicate that vegetable exports to Persian Gulf states increased in 1965. Also 4,450 tons of animal fodder were exported; none had been exported in 1964. Exports of wool, hides and skins, and sausage casings appear to have been about at 1964 levels despite increasing local demand for these products, and cereals were produced in sufficient quantities for some export.

The latest detailed trade figures available are for 1963; these figures show dates to be the leading agricultural export. In that year the United States was the fifth largest buyer after the USSR, Mainland China, the United Kingdom, and India.

Raw wool and hair ranked as the No. 2 farm export, followed by raw hides and skins, barley, straw-fodder and date stones (for feeding), sausage casings, cotton and vegetables. Other agricultural exports included pulses, licorice, oilseeds, milling products, other cereals, live animals, gall nuts, and tobacco.

Agricultural exports account for only 5 to 6 percent of total exports, but they make up about 90 percent of all non-oil exports. Iraq's agricultural trade is spread widely. For instance, dates are regularly sold to some 60 countries. The United States has for years ranked among the leading 3 or 4 buyers of Iraqi products and is similarly ranked among the exporters of agricultural items to Iraq. In 1964, U.S. exports to Iraq totaled $19.1 million, almost four times as great as in 1963. Exports in 1963, in turn, were 66 percent higher than in 1963.

About a quarter of Iraq's imports are agricultural products, mainly edibles; the leading items are tea, sugar, cereals, fats and oils and oilseeds. These and smaller quantities of prepared foods, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, nuts, coffee, and spices account for most of the agricultural commodities imported. In 1963, the ranking suppliers were the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, the USSR, and Ceylon.

U.S. agricultural exports to Iraq are predominantly cereals. Wheat in 1964 made up about 38 percent of U.S. farm exports to Iraq and rice accounted for 25 percent. The principal other products were wheat flour, grain preparations, cotton, syrups, tallow, dairy products, seeds, vegetable preparations, and tobacco.

There were no deliveries of P.L. 480, Titles II and III, commodities during the year, but in July 1965 the response to a 90-ton import of Title IV frozen poultry, sold under the December 1963 amended agreement, was most enthusiastic. Because of the favorable consumer response, Iraq has indicated an interest in importing the balance of 360 tons still unpurchased from the original 450-ton allocation of the agreement.

In almost all sectors of the economy, trade opportunities appear to be improving in Iraq. In the fields tractors are replacing animal power, and more and more machinery is in demand for both dry and irrigation farming. Sugar beet production is increasing and a cane sugar project is underway; both require milling equipment. Poultry and livestock projects need mixed feeds; light industrial projects need many agricultural raw materials. Aiding and abetting this trend, Iraq's leaders appear determined to raise the country's level of living, and more attention is being given to agrarian reform, additional irrigation works, and better marketing facilities. All of these tend to bolster demand. Therefore, with reasonable internal stability it appears that there should be a widening market for agricultural products. (H. Charles Treakle)

ISRAEL

If the oil-rich countries of West Asia are excluded, Israel gives the statistical appearance of being least dependent--of all the nations of the area--on income from domestically produced farm commodities.

Agriculture has recently contributed only about 10 percent of the Israel net national product and has employed (with forestry and fisheries) just 13 percent of the total labor force.

There is now less than half an acre of arable land per capita for Israel's 2.6 million people, and little possibility for expansion of the area that can be farmed economically. Although new rural settlements continue to rise in sections that are marginal for farming, these depend primarily on industrial enterprise, rather than agriculture, for support.

But for both social and political reasons Israel has had to rapidly achieve high proficiency in modern farming methods, thus fully exploiting meager resources for agricultural gain. During 1965, development of export crops and promotion of even greater efficiency in farm production were intensified. In 1965 farm output increased nearly 4 percent over the previous season to a level 66 percent higher than in 1957-59. Also, earnings from agricultural exports increased significantly.

Crop production: For the second consecutive year rainfall was good in 1965, particularly in the south and the Negev where there are large areas in dryland cultivation. Yields of barley rose due to introduction of higher-yielding, 2-row varieties. Despite a drop from the 1964 record in barley acreage and in total production, outturn of feedgrains was good in 1965. Wheat plantings increased as barley plantings decreased and wheat production reached an all-time high last year.

The citrus crop was about 16 percent larger than in the previous season with the greatest increase in grapefruit; quality of the crop was good. Cotton production rose. Output of vegetables was held at roughly the 1964 level. Following the pattern common to much of the West Asian region last year, 1965 was an "off-year" for Israeli olives.

Livestock production: Output of eggs was sufficient to meet domestic requirements and to permit exports of over 200 million eggs. Milk production showed less than a 2 percent gain. Domestically produced beef, lamb, goat meat and poultry meat was more plentiful last year than in 1964. However, a sharp increase in demand led to imports of about 25,000 tons of frozen beef during 1965.

Agricultural inputs: The irrigated area in crops increased in 1965 to about 385,000 acres, compared with 361,000 acres the preceding year. Israeli officials feel that neither the internal nor export market can absorb production of much additional irrigated land; indications are that only small increases in water allotments for agricultural purposes are needed or planned.

Jewish farming is highly mechanized. Nearly 11,000 tractors were in use at the end of 1964; there were less than 8,000 in 1962. In the same period, numbers of balers increased from 935 to 1,125. There was a slight drop in the number of grain combines--there were 960 at the beginning of 1965 compared to 985 in 1962.

Application of chemical fertilizers, which Israel both produces and exports, again increased. Fertilizer consumption by nutrient in the 12 months ending June 30, 1965 is reported as: nitrogen fertilizers, 162 pounds per acre of land cropped; P_2O_5, 48 pounds; and potash, 12 pounds.

Foreign trade: In 1964 Israel's exports of farm products--mainly fresh and processed citrus and dairy products--were valued at close to $66 million, or about 17 percent of the value of all exports. Agricultural imports in 1964, amounting to $122 million, made up about 16 percent of the value of total imports. Principal farm goods imported were wheat, corn, other grains, oilseeds, sugar, meat, cotton, and wool and hair.

The bulk of Israel's farm exports have recently found markets in the United Kingdom and West European countries. The United States usually supplies about half, in terms of value, of Israel's agricultural imports.

Most U.S. exports of farm goods move to Israel under special U.S. Government programs with grains and oilseeds ordinarily making up the greater part of the total. In the 1962-64 period, Israel took U.S. farm commodities valued at an annual average of $64 million.

Israel's agricultural exports to the United States are principally specialty items, such as kosher wines and choice oranges. The value of U.S. purchases of Israel's farm products in the 3 years 1962-64 average $1.4 million.

A 3-year trade agreement between Israel and the European Common Market, which allows tariff reductions on a number of important farm exports, has entered its second year. However, recent trade restrictions by EEC and the limited potential for absorption of additional citrus and other fruits and vegetables have triggered an Israeli search for other markets for farm products. Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia are included among the 10 nations with which Israel currently has trade agreements. Trade with USSR is as yet very minor, owing to the failure of the Soviet Union to develop trade relations with Israel since the 1957 Sinai War.

Despite last year's satisfactory crops, Israel's import requirements in 1966 are expected to include about 500,000 tons of feedgrains, compared with 470,000 tons in 1965. Although the poultry and livestock industries require steadily increasing supplies of feedgrains, the high rates of increase of the past are not expected to be repeated. Increases at about the 1965 rate, 5 percent, are projected for the future. On the recommendation of nutrition experts, sorghum is replacing corn for layer and breeder birds; it is expected that this trend will continue. Nearly all corn and sorghum is bought from the United States. Barley imports, which are increasing also, come from other countries, one of which is Turkey. Wheat imports in 1966 may be somewhat higher than has been usual recently. Historically, most wheat imports have originated in the United States, a large proportion shipped under Title I of P.L. 480.

Israel imports its total rice supply, mainly from the United States. It is expected that in 1966 consumption needs for rice will continue to expand at a rate slightly higher than the 4 percent projected for annual population increase.

Exports of fresh citrus fruit in 1966 are estimated at over 600,000 tons, compared with about 540,000 tons last year. Some 3,500 tons of cotton will be available for export.

Israeli sources indicate that efforts will be made to equate production of poultry meat and eggs with population growth in future. Poultry meat will be mainly for domestic consumption. The target for eggs will be about 15 percent over internal requirements, in order to guarantee a year-round supply for local markets. Although egg exports continue to be unprofitable, any excess will be offered abroad. Last year's slow rate of increase in milk production points to increasing needs for imports of dairy products in 1966 (Henrietta Holm Tegeler)

JORDAN

Jordan has a substantial deficit of domestically produced farm products. This condition could be partially overcome if more cultivable land and reliable water resources were available and if agricultural techniques were improved.

The desert comes to within less than 50 miles of the Jordan River in the north and reaches the shores of the Dead Sea in the south. Four-fifths of the country is literally unproductive except for some seasonal coarse grazing. Less than 15 percent of the country's total area can be cultivated or used as permanent pasture.

While overall domestic output is usually considerably below internal requirements, some 80 percent of the population is wholly or principally dependent on farming or stock-raising for subsistence. Farm pursuits normally bring in no more than 40 percent of gross national product. Erratic rainfall--particularly in dryland farming--results in sharp annual variations of production. This is Jordan's main agricultural problem.

In 1965, however, Jordan experienced the second best year in its recent farming history. The value of 1965's crops and livestock products is estimated at over $100 million, a figure surpassed only by that of the preceding season's $112 million. Abundant and well-timed rainfall was the principal deciding factor in both 1964 and 1965. But newly developed irrigated farms in the East Ghor project area of the Jordan Valley, and new irrigation wells and springs in other parts of the country, also contributed to the maintenance of a very satisfactory level of farm output again last year.

Crop production: The wheat crop, although down about 4 percent in 1965 from 1964, was three times the average of 1959-63, a period that included serious droughts. Barley, only slightly below the level of 1964, nearly tripled the 1959-63 average outturn.

Pulses and grapes declined in 1965 from 1964 yields. Hot winds helped to reduce the olive crop to less than one-third of 1964's phenomenal harvest. But most other crops showed gains last year over the preceding season. Production of tomatoes, an increasingly valuable cash crop, rose in 1965 by almost 10 percent from the 1964 level.

The value of all crops in 1965 was estimated at close to $73 million. This represents a 15 percent decrease from 1964 but a 35 percent from the 1959-63 average. The value of vegetables was estimated at about $25 million for 1965, less than 1 percent below 1964 and more than 20 percent above the average for the preceding 5 years. Mainly because of 1965's low olive production, the value of fruit crops, $14 million, was only about 60 percent of that realized in 1964 and was roughly 8 percent below the 1959-63 average.

Livestock production: Income from livestock and livestock products ordinarily provides 20 to 25 percent of the value of all farm output. But in 1965 the value of livestock production reached a new high of nearly $29 million--close to 30 percent of the total.

Jordanian sources list the 1964 livestock population at over 800,000 head of sheep; 650,000 goats; 65,000 dairy cattle; nearly 98,000 donkeys and mules; and

19,000 camels. About 1,000 head of swine are kept in non-Muslim communities. Poultry number 1.8 million.

Annual milk production is currently estimated at less than 50,000 tons. And output of meat from indigenous animals does not meet domestic demand. The Jordanian Veterinary Department listed production of fresh red meat in 1963 as just over 12,500 tons, or approximately 15 pounds per capita. Because 1963 fell in a drought cycle and many animals were slaughtered because of inadequate pasturage and water, even this relatively low estimate by regional standards is higher than the customary national meat consumption level.

Agricultural inputs: There were 1,815 tractors in use in Jordan at the end of 1964, compared with 1,089 in 1961. Numbers of reapers, cultivators, and other modern machinery and equipment are growing also. Information on the composition of fertilizers imported is not obtainable. However, about 7,260 tons of chemical (predominantly nitrogenous) fertilizers were sold to Jordanian farmers during 1964, mostly for use on fruit and vegetable crops. This was about equal to 1963 fertilizer purchases and double those for 1962. There is a modest but increasing demand for insecticides and pesticides.

Foreign trade: Agricultural exports from Jordan--principally tomatoes, other fresh vegetables, and fruits--amounted to nearly $6 million in 1964; this was over 30 percent of the value of all Jordanian exports. As is customary, the bulk of agricultural exports went to neighboring Arab states.

Agricultural imports--mainly grains, fats and oils, dairy products, sugar, and supplementary fruits and nuts--were valued at about $35 million in 1964--32 percent of the value of all imports. Main suppliers were the Arab countries, the United States, and Western Europe.

In 1964, U.S. exports of farm products to Jordan amounted to $10.3 million, less than one-third of the value of all Jordan's principal agricultural imports in that year. The 1964 decline from the 1963 total ($17 million) was largely due to a decisive drop in Jordan's import needs of wheat. However, Jordan continued to import sizable amounts of U.S. wheat flour, grains other than wheat, tobacco, and soybean oil during 1964.

The value of Jordanian exports of farm products to the United States rose from $4,000 in 1963 to $20,000 in 1964. This latter total represented U.S. purchases of Jordanian horses, exclusively.

This year, Jordan will have in surplus about 50,000 tons of wheat, 5,000 tons of feedgrains, and some lentils from 1964 carryover stocks and 1965 production. Wheat flour imports for 1966 are projected at about 54,000 tons for the use of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in feeding Palestinian refugees in Jordan; 10,000 tons under Title III, P.L. 480; and 6,000 tons for the Jordanian Army. Rice imports will probably remain at about last year's level, 25,000 tons. Imports of olive oil during 1966 are estimated at about 2,000 tons, roughly a 10 percent increase from 1965.

Except in unusually good crop years, Jordan is likely to continue for quite a while to be a net importer of wheat and wheat products. The timing and extent of future wheat import requirements will depend on the weather. (Henrietta Holm Tegeler)

LEBANON

Lebanon has to import much of its food requirements, including the greater part of supplies of staple commodities. Grain production is far below domestic needs. The Lebanese sugar industry is in its infancy. Coffee and tea are not produced in the country. Domestic output of meat, dairy products and oils are insufficient for internal demand.

Only about one-fourth of Lebanon's 4,000-square-mile area can be cultivated, and more than half the cultivated land is terraced land--"every inch" utilized--on mountain slopes. Farming ranges from very intensive under irrigation on the coastal plain to extensive production in the drier eastern part of the country.

Despite the physical limitations on agriculture, more than half of the Lebanese population works at producing or processing farm products. Output of a variety of fruits and vegetables and tobacco is sufficient to allow for regular sales abroad. Although commodity imports regularly exceed the value of commodity exports, Lebanon's trade deficit is more than made up with income from commerce, transit facilities, industry, and tourism and other invisibles.

Crop production: A 7 percent increase from 1964 was realized in Lebanon's farm production in 1965, the fourth consecutive year of favorable weather for crops and livestock. Grain yields were higher in 1965 than in any year since 1957. With ample and well-distributed rainfall and good supplies of underground water for irrigation, citrus production reached record highs. The apple crop, although about 13 percent lower in 1965 than in the extraordinary season of the preceding year, was more than double the average obtained in the 10 years 1954-63, and of such size as to increase Lebanon's apple marketing problems. Unusually early rains in October, followed by dry weather, increased the olive crop to the high level of 1963, or about 40 percent above 1964. Output of sugar beets continued to expand. The onion crop was slightly higher than the average of the previous 5 years. But potato production in 1965 was only two-thirds as large as the bumper 1964 harvest.

Livestock production: While the livestock sector of the farm economy is reported to contribute somewhat less than one-fifth of the value of all agricultural output, its output is difficult to pinpoint. A large part of production is consumed close to village areas where the volume of disappearance defies estimation. No census of livestock numbers has been taken in Lebanon; actual animal numbers amy be colored by the pattern of seasonal migration within the country and across the border with Syria. Lebanese officials place the farm animal population at about 500,000 goats; 75,000 sheep; 70,000 cattle; 20,000 donkeys; 7,000 swine, 6,000 mules; 1,400 camels; and 200 buffaloes.

Best estimates are that approximately 98,000 tons of fresh milk were produced in Lebanon last year, a slight increase from the preceding season. Nearly half of the fresh milk comes from cattle, 45 percent from goats, the remainder from sheep and buffalo. With continued good pasturage and water in 1965, meat from domestic sources also increased from 1964 output. Broiler production has grown from about 3.3 million head in 1960 to 12 million last year. Output of eggs remains at a relatively high level, although Lebanon continues to import eggs. The 1965 wool clip was equal to the 1964 total, about 700 tons, clean basis.

Agricultural inputs: The practice of fertilizing fruit trees, vines, sugar beets and vegetable crops is old in Lebanon. However, there is little available data on quantities and kinds of fertilizer used. A large amount of organic fertilizer comes from the local poultry industry, but the share of that used for agricultural purposes is unknown. Although there are a number of chemical fertilizer plants in the country, most supplies are imported; in 1963 imports totaled over 61,000 tons.

Lebanon's many small and steeply terraced farms inhibit the use of large agricultural machinery on much of the land in crops. But the trend toward mechanization continued to grow, in part as a result of technical assistance programs.

Land reclamation projects under Lebanon's "Green Plan" continued in 1965. During

1964 and through the first half of 1965, the Green Plan is reported to have underwritten reclamation of 564 acres of land, principally in the Bekaa Valley and in south Lebanon.

Foreign trade: In 1963 Lebanon's exports of farm goods exceeded $27 million, roughly half of returns from all exports. As usual, fruits and vegetables accounted for the greater part of total sales of agricultural products abroad. Imports of agricultural commodities, $55 million in 1963, amounted to about 17 percent of the value of total imports. Principal farm goods imported, in order of value, were wheat and wheat flour, other grains and grain preparations, live animals, dairy products, pulses, and oilseeds.

A high proportion of Lebanon's agricultural trade is carried on with Arab states. But Lebanon has a trade and technical assistance agreement with the European Economic Community. And with the exception of Israel, global trade is customary.

The United States exported to Lebanon flour, feedgrains and other farm products averaging over $7.4 million in value during the 1962-64 period. Tobacco and wool lead Lebanon's farm exports to the United States; these amounted to about $4.6 million annually for 1962-64.

Indications are that about 180,000 tons of wheat will be required from foreign sources again in the present season. Lebanon may import in excess of 80,000 tons of U.S. wheat in 1965/66, all under CCC credit. This represents about 45 percent of total expected wheat imports for this shipping year. (The first substantial quantity of U.S. wheat to move into Lebanon for some time went forward last season, when two-thirds of the 15,000-ton total was sold for cash, the remainder on CCC credit).

In the 1963-65 period, Lebanon imported an annual average of 36,500 tons of corn; 16,300 tons of milled rice; 71,000 tons of barley; and 3,600 tons of grain sorghums. In these years the United States supplied an average of about half of all corn imports, but no barley or grain sorghums. Less than 4 percent of Lebanon's milled rice requirement from abroad was purchased from the United States.

It is expected that Lebanon will need to import about 50,000 tons of corn in 1966 to support the rapidly growing poultry industry. This offers an expanded market for U.S. corn, if c.i.f. prices are competitive.

There is some speculation as to how Syrian cotton will be sold, owing to the recent nationalization of the cotton industry in Syria, the natural supplier of cotton for Lebanese mills. A market may exist here for sale of some U.S. cotton in 1966.

Lebanon has expressed interest in imports of U.S. livestock and dairy cattle. So far, shipping costs and credit problems have prevented expansion of this market in Lebanon. (Henrietta Holm Tegeler)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Syria's economy is based primarily on agriculture. Syrian officials estimate that 66 percent of the population of 5.7 million is engaged in some form of agricultural enterprise. In the 10 years 1955-64, an average of 35 percent (based on 1956 fixed prices) of all national income was derived from farm production, although its contribution fluctuated annually with the weather. Exports of farm goods usually provide 80 to 90 percent of export earnings.

Pastures and forests cover close to 40 percent of the land. The area suitable for cultivation is estimated at about one-third of the total of 46 million acres. About 80 percent of the land cultivated is dry-farmed. Land in the dry farming regions is cropped only every second or third year; thus 25 to 30 percent of all of the cultivable land lies fallow each year.

Syria's best agricultural land is irrigated, but water (from all sources--rivers, springs and deep wells) is presently available for only a fraction of the good soil. One-fifth of the land under crops was irrigated in 1964, and not all of that irrigated received enough water for maximum production. Only a few acres of the irrigated land are double-cropped.

Syria's agriculture developed most rapidly in modern times under a basically free enterprise system that prevailed during the dozen years between the end of the French Mandate in 1946 and entry into the United Arab Republic in 1958. Large-scale mechanized cultivation of grains in the Jezira area and the growth of cotton as a cash crop contributed heavily to the country's agricultural growth at that time. Under more recent governmental systems agricultural production has continued to expand in absolute terms, but at a somewhat slower rate. Political instability and lack of private capital and technological resources are major factors depressing further development of the agricultural sector.

Crop production: For the second consecutive year weather was favorable in 1965 for farm production. There was a general rise in yield per acre. Overall output exceeded the 1964 above-average high by 4 percent. But per capita farm production remained at the 1964 level.

The Syrian barley crop was 28 percent larger than in 1964. The wheat harvest of 1965 was nearly as large as the excellent 1.1 million-ton crop of 1964. Early estimates of a 1965/66 cotton crop of 180,000 tons have been revised downward by the Syrian Cotton Bureau to about 166,000 tons. Because of ill-timed rains, quality of the lint is reported to be somewhat inferior to that of 1964/65. Last year's tobacco crop was about 18 percent larger than in 1964.

Most fruit crops except apricots did well in 1965. Olive production, although 42 percent below that of the 1964 "on-years" was about 10 percent higher than the 1959-63 average. Syria's citrus production, still relatively small, slightly exceeded the 1964 crop.

Livestock production: Animal husbandry, mainly carried on by nomadic Bedouins, usually contributes about 30 percent of all farm income. Syrian officials estimate an increase of more than a million head of sheep between 1964 and 1965. Wool output for 1965, at 15,000 tons greasy basis, was half again as large as the 1964 clip.

There are now about 750,000 head of mainly free-ranging goats in the country and about 250,000 head of dairy cattle. No official or trade estimates of last year's milk production are yet available. It is likely, however, that 1965 saw a rise in output of milk above the 550,000 tons reported in Syrian statistics for 1964. Indications are that both poultry numbers and egg production increased in 1965 over preceding years.

Agricultural inputs: Consolidation of fragmented farmland and redistribution of extensive holdings among small farmers has been emphasized in recent Syrian plans for agrarian reform. According to Syrian sources, the total 1.9 million acres liable had been expropriated by mid-December 1965. By the end of June 1964, over 575,000 acres had been redistributed to some 15,000 rural families; the present rate of allotment of expropriated lands to farmers is not reported.

Official data on numbers of modern farm machinery in use are not available for years later than 1963. At that time, tractors, combines, and seeders were on the increase. But there were fewer cotton gins and motor pumps than in 1962. Since 1963 the Government of Syria has indicated an intention to liberalize imports of some types of agricultural machinery and facilitate acquisition by farmers.

The latest figures on chemical fertilizers also are for 1963, when close to 70,000 tons (bulk basis) were used, primarily on cotton and fruits and vegetables. The same source reports that 1962 consumption of chemical fertilizers was nearly 94,000 tons, compared with 35,000 tons in 1960.

Insecticides and pesticides are not in wide use.

Foreign trade: Principal agricultural imports in 1963 amounted to about 14 percent of the value of all commodities bought abroad, a total of $243 million. Besides sugar and tea, farm imports are usually live farm animals, dairy products, fruits, vegetables and oilseeds. In years of poor domestic production, additional grains also are required.

It is estimated that of Syrian exports totaling $169 million in 1963, 85 to 90 percent derived from the agricultural sector. As is usual, cotton made up more than 55 percent of the value of all sales and 68 percent of the value of agricultural exports in that year. Grains brought in about 22 percent of the revenue from exports of farm goods; edible and inedible livestock products, 7 percent. Soviet bloc countries including Mainland China headed the list of purchasers of Syrian farm goods, for about 40 percent of total value. The European Common Market provided outlets (mainly for cotton) for roughly 25 percent, by value. Other West Asian countries except Israel usually absorb 15 to 18 percent of all agricultural export offerings.

Last year foreign trade in farm products again favored the Sino-Soviet bloc of nations at the expense of some customary Western markets and sources. Syria feels the need to secure a more favorable balance of trade; to reinforce continuation of much-needed technical and economic assistance in its development plans, and to find new markets for increasing domestic supplies of cotton, wool, grains and tobacco. To this end, a number of trade and payments agreements have been promoted recently with the East, in order to maintain regular and lasting foreign markets for the farm goods Syria has to offer. It is not considered that these agreements limited the availability of Syrian agricultural products of interest to U.S. buyers in 1965; but to some extent they limited U.S. exports of farm goods to Syria.

U.S. agricultural exports to Syria soared to unusual heights in 1961 and 1962, years in which domestic grain crops were particularly short. The 1961-62 average of U.S. farm commodities to Syria was in excess of $16 million. A more normal pattern of U.S-Syrian trade was resumed in 1963 and 1964 when sales of U.S. farm goods to Syria averaged only about $800,000 a year. During this period U.S. tobacco and dairy products, along with coffee, were principal agricultural items sold to Syria.

Total U.S. agricultural imports from Syria in 1964 remained at approximately the 1963 level--less than $5 million. Unmanufactured wool is the principal commodity regularly imported by the United States from Syria. Syrian sheepskins and lambskins, leaf tobacco, cotton, licorice root and chickpeas also find U.S. markets.

Syria now bars entry of most food products from foreign sources. Those not restricted are subject to high duties, both specific and ad valorem, and to prior licensing requirements.

Since the spring of 1965, agricultural products such as cotton, wheat and wheat flour, barley and corn (which make up the bulk of Syria's agricultural exports) have been under state trading; formerly these major export commodities were handled by private merchants. There is some uncertainty as to how these products may be sold in future.

1965's generally favorable crop position again brings a need for expanded and additional markets for Syrian farm products. At recent levels of domestic consumption the supply of cotton available for export from 1965 production is projected at somewhat less than the 158,000 tons sold abroad the preceding season. However, all foreign purchases of Syrian cotton have been slower than usual so far this marketing year. Of the tonnage marketed this season, approximately 80 percent has gone to the Sino-Soviet bloc. (Henrietta Holm Tegeler)

TURKEY

More than half of all the agricultural output of West Asia is that of Turkey, and agriculture is the bulwark of the Turkish economic structure. Crop cultivation or livestock industries employ and support nearly 75 percent of the working population, contribute from one-third to two-fifths of the gross national product each year, and bring in roughly four-fifths of export earnings. GNP for 1965, based on 1961 constant prices, is estimated at $6.7 billion.

Because of Turkey's acute shortage of foreign exchange, imports are limited to essential items. And except in unusually poor crop years, imports of farm goods account for only a small percentage of Turkish purchases abroad. Agricultural imports in 1964 amounted to about $75 million, agricultural exports were valued at $304 million. But there is a chronic imbalance of total trade. For the 1960-64 period, exports averaged only $366 million annually, compared with $566 million for imports.

Last year there was a 2 point decline from 1964 in Turkey's total farm production index. In comparison with 1964 record harvests, production of industrial crops declined most markedly. Nevertheless the 1965 cotton crop was the second largest on record. And in only 2 years, 1960 and 1964, was sugar beet production greater. Area planted to both commodities declined in 1965 from the previous season, as did the area in tobacco.

Turkey's population now approaches 32 million and grows at a yearly rate of nearly 3 percent. Per capita food production in 1965 was the lowest recorded since 1962; per capita food availabilities this year from 1965 production plus carryover stocks are estimated at no less--and probably more--than in 1965.

October 1965 brought into Turkish political power the "middle of the road" Justice Party, an organization drawing broad support from peasants and the lower income groups of urban workers. The Justice Party generally advocates free enterprise and in the field of agriculture places first priority on increasing agricultural production by transition on a national scale to modern farming principles; second priority is placed on distributing land to landless farmers. The Justice Party endorses a system of minimum price guarantees for industrial crops and a variety of measures for the support of animal husbandry. Also, it plans to extend to farm workers the benefits of the current social security system.

Crop production: Growing conditions--mainly moisture--were more favorable last year than in 1964 for foodgrains and all feedgrains except corn. Barley increased 11 percent over 1964; barley acreage was less than 2 percent greater. Production of wheat, the basic item in the Turkish diet, was up nearly 7 percent from 1964, although the area in wheat declined slightly. Heretofore, only 2 levels of wheat production have been recognized in Turkey: heavy surplus production, which implies extensive exports and foreign exchange; and deficit production, wherein Title I, P.L. 480 imports can be anticipated. With the 1965 harvest, however, a third wheat production level appeared--one that is currently estimated to meet domestic requirements and provide for small carryover stocks.

Encouraged by high prices early in 1965, rice producers again increased the acreage planted. Last year's rice crop was about 5 percent larger than the average for 1954-64.

Relatively favorable 1964 prices played a part in increased plantings of pulses also; the harvest rose in 1965, with dry beans, broad beans and kidney beans showing greatest gains. On reduced acreages, crops of onions and garlic were larger than in 1964. But a 3 percent drop in the harvested area of potatoes last year and a 2 percent fall in yield per acre left production 100,000 tons below the 1964 crop.

There was also a sharp decrease from 1964 in output of olives. A reduction in the outturn of oilseeds was mainly attributable to the short 1965 cottonseed crop and declines in acreages in sunflower seed, sesame seed, and hemp seed. Even so, supplies of vegetable oils other than olive oil from 1965 crops are expected to approximate those of the preceding season, due to technological factors and the above-normal stocks of olive oil which have been carried over from the oil output of 1964 crop olives.

Peaches, affected by adverse weather, were the only deciduous fruit to decline substantially last year from 1964. Lemon production roughly doubled the unusually poor crop of 1964, reaching the 1960-63 average level. There was a 17 percent increase over 1964 in the Turkish orange crop. Output of dried figs in 1965 was up 19 percent from 1964, but quality of the crop was disappointing. Raisin production last year reached record proportions.

The 1965 filbert crop, although only half as large as in the preceding season, was equal to the 1959-63 average. All other major nut crops grown in Turkey showed gains last year over 1964.

Another large cotton crop was produced in 1965, although total output fell 7 percent below that of 1964; most of the reduction occurred in the Aegean region where heavy rains during the planting season reduced the area sown. In addition to reduced area, national average yields of cotton declined about 4 percent in 1965 but remained above normal.

Unfavorable weather in some producing areas also reduced the 1965 tobacco crop considerably below the all-time high of 1964. Nevertheless, last year's tobacco harvest was about 6 percent larger than the average for 1954-63. In 1965 the third largest sugar beet crop on record was produced. This, however, represented a decline of more than a million tons from 1964 when the principle of adjusting production with domestic consumption, as outlined in Turkey's current Five-Year Plan for Economic Development, was not observed.

Livestock production: Livestock production usually accounts for roughly 30 percent of total agricultural output and about 10 percent of GNP. After relatively large increases in domestic slaughterings and sales of live animals to nearby West Asian countries, livestock numbers at the end of 1965 were down slightly from December 31, 1964, to just above 63 million head. Sheep made up about 46 percent of total numbers in 1965; goats, about 30 percent; and cattle, 18 percent.

Foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks were widely distributed throughout the country last year; however, these were not above normal and subsided slightly from the 1964 level. Of the 2.3 million animals infected by foot-and-mouth disease, about 1 percent died.

Last year saw little change in Turkish cattle herds. There were more horses, donkeys, mules and swine than in 1964; but camel numbers declined. The sheep flocks increased during the year, although not as greatly as in 1964. The recent trend toward reduction of ordinary goat numbers persisted in 1965. In some forest areas the Ministry of Agriculture exchanged high milk-producing Iresi sheep for ordinary goats, but this program progressed slowly--partly due to its expense and partly because the terrain of many sections of the country is too rugged for any farm animal except goats to survive.

Angora goats also decreased in number last year; down by about 63,000 head from 1964. But mainly due to better management and feeding practices, production of mohair in 1965 was 100 tons over the 9,000 tons obtained the previous season. The 1965 wool clip was roughly the same as that of 1964. Production of hides and skins in 1965 was about 4 percent greater than in the preceding year.

Output of meat and milk rose again in 1965. Eggs remained at about the 1964 level. Dairy development went forward at a modest pace. Most improvement in dairy production was apparent in the output of state farms, which achieved excellent results. The real problem--that of transmitting to Turkish villagers and milk producers the specialized scientific knowledge required to improve milk yields through improvements in animal husbandry, feeding, housing and breeding--persisted through 1965.

Turkish poultry--mainly chickens--numbered close to 30 million by 1964. Although the poultry industry has not grown rapidly, interest in better breeds strengthened again in 1965; Government poultry breeding farms were unable to supply more than one-third of the demand for fine breeding stock. The country has no broiler industry, but recently a few enterprising farmers have established broiler units near such metropolitan centers as Istanbul, Izmir, Ankara and Bursa. And imports of breeding stock for broiler production are now permitted.

Agricultural inputs: Official Turkish statistics indicate that in 1963 the latest year for which published information is available the value of agricultural inputs (excluding labor) stood at $139 million, compared with $105 million in 1962. Expenditures for the largest single item, feed concentrates, rose from $31 million in 1962 to $42 million in 1963. Value of tractors rose from $9.6 million to $9.9 million; fuel for farm machinery increased from $14 to $15 million. Nearly $16 million was spent for chemical fertilizers in 1963, compared with less than $9 million the previous year. In 1964, consumption of all fertilizers was estimated at about 500,000 tons, 5 times the amounts consumed in 1960.

Pesticides showed a sharp increase in value from $9 million in 1962 to over $14 million in 1963. Veterinary specialties cost close to $10 million in 1963, against less than $2 million in the earlier year. The value of imported seeds, under $100,000 in 1962, rose to about $335,000 in 1963. Roughly $17 million was spent during each of the 2 years for implements and materials connected with animal husbandry. There was a modest rise in 1963 over 1962 levels of investment in hand tools, cotton carding and baling materials, sacks, netting, baskets, wire and similar accessories to agricultural production or marketing.

In spite of these indications of progress being made toward modernization of Turkey's agricultural sector, the majority of the country's farmers have neither the technical nor financial ability at present to abandon traditional practices in crop cultivation or livestock raising. The implements used and agricultural methods employed by most Turkish farmers are simple ones, little changed from those of generations past. Ninety percent of all Turkish rural villages lack good access roads; 60 percent are without adequate drinking water; only 2 percent have electric power.

Foreign trade: Exports of cotton made up nearly 30 percent of the value of Turkish agricultural exports in 1964. Tobacco accounted for another 30 percent; fruits and nuts together, 28 percent. Sugar exports rose from 4 percent of the value of marketings of major farm products abroad in 1963 to 6 percent in 1964.

The European Common Market was the primary outlet for Turkey's agricultural exports again in 1964, taking about 33 percent of the total by value. EFTA countries absorbed close to 25 percent and the United States about 18 percent of all farm goods exported.

Recent information indicates that neighboring West Asian countries are becoming increasingly important buyers of Turkish farm commodities. And during 1965 there was a sharp increase in trade with the Soviet bloc, where Turkey found markets for some of its surplus stocks of farm goods. Within the bloc, the USSR showed the greatest gain. Since much Turkish trade with the Soviet bloc amounts almost to straight barter, any increase in exports implies an increase in imports from this direction.

In 1964, the share of Turkey's principal agricultural imports in total imports of all commodities ($537 million) amounted to less than 6 percent, less than half that of the preceding season. This was mainly because of lessened needs for grain imports in the latter year. In 1964 imports of fats and oils rose 37 percent from the 1963 level, the highest of recent years.

The United States is Turkey's foremost supplier of farm commodities. U.S. shipments averaged about $72 million annually for 1962 and 1963, but with Turkey's dwindling requirements for foreign wheat, they were reduced by more than 40 percent in value in 1964. For 1962 and 1963, wheat averaged over 60 percent of the value of all agricultural exports to Turkey; in 1964 its proportion fell to 21 percent. Soybean oil, cottonseed oil, inedible tallow, cattle hides and crude rubber were other principal U.S. agricultural exports to Turkey in 1964. For more than a decade, the bulk of U.S. farm commodities sent to Turkey have moved under special aid programs.

In the 1962-64 period the United States bought an average of about $60 million in Turkish farm products a year, with leaf tobacco making up three-fourths. But Turkey also regularly supplies the United States with sheepskins and lambskins, wool and hair, pistachio nuts, walnuts, spices, flavoring agents, opium, and other specialties of Turkish agriculture.

Turkey's supplementary import requirements during 1966 are not expected to reach the level of 1965. With local wheat stocks more than ample for domestic consumption needs, no purchase of U.S. wheat for immediate use is anticipated. There are indications, however, that the United States will sell 300,000 tons of wheat to Turkey for reserve stocks. Production and stocks of vegetable oils indicate 1966 imports of these commodities at about last year's total.

Turkish farm exports in 1966 are expected to approximately equal those of 1965, even though production of such basic exports as tobacco, cotton, sugar, and fibers declined last year; carryover stocks should bring export availabilities up to the quantities shipped in the preceding season. It is reported, however, that through the first months of 1966 exports of raisins and figs have not moved as rapidly as was earlier hoped. (Henrietta Holm Tegeler)

NORTHERN AFRICA

ALGERIA

Algeria's general economic picture does not appear to have been adversely affected by changes in the government in 1965. The new Government has indicated that more attention is to be directed towards solving the country's social and economic problems. A broad program for agrarian reform has been announced to assure that agriculture contributes its full share to the national economy.

Agricultural production and marketing procedures are presently under national guidance or control. The majority of Algerian farms are small and subsistent; government-controlled cooperatives operate the relatively mechanized farms which occupy about one-third of the nation's cultivated land and produce commercial crops for export. Small independent farmers are encouraged to join the cooperatives and government aid is available for their agricultural needs.

Domestic agricultural production supplies about 60 percent of local food requirements; the remainder must be imported.

The Algerian grain harvest in 1965 was up slightly from the previous year while the output of vegetables, olive oil, and grapes was down somewhat. This increase in grain yields compared with the decrease in grape production appears to be, at least in part, the result of a government policy transferring some grape acreage into grain production, particularly wheat.

About 90 percent of Algeria's trade is with the European Economic Community, primarily France. Wine has traditionally been Algeria's leading agricultural export, followed by fruits and vegetables. During the last few years, wine production and trade have decreased as the Algerian wine industry adjusts to its transition from French to Algerian management, and to a reduced French market for Algerian wine.

Algeria's leading agricultural imports are meat, meat preparations, dairy products, sugar, cereals, and oilseeds. Agricultural products equal less than half of total exports and roughly one-fourth of total imports.

Petroleum remains the principal nonagricultural export, amounting to about $412 million in 1963 and $430 million in 1964. A third pipeline to the sea will be in operation in 1966 and the increased exports of crude petroleum should produce a more favorable balance of trade for Algeria in the future.

Agricultural production: Algeria's overall agricultural production in 1965 was up 2 percent over 1964. The wheat crop at 1.35 million metric tons was about 20 percent higher than in 1964; the oats harvest was up approximately 25 percent to 36,000 metric tons. Barley production in 1965 dropped to 348,000 metric tons from 359,000 metric tons in 1964. Citrus fruits dropped to 430,000 metric tons in 1965, a decrease of 20,000 metric tons from the previous year. Other crops were generally lower than in 1964.

It is reported that Algeria's livestock numbers were halved by the country's war for independence and the 1961 drought. Latest estimates of livestock numbers are as follows:

	1,000 head		1,000 head
Sheep	4,469	Horses, mules and donkeys	600
Goats	1,609	Camels	220
Cattle	610		

Foreign trade: In 1964, Algeria's exports totaled $710.1 million f.o.b. and imports, $738.8 million c.i.f. Franco-Algerian trade during that year represented about 77 percent of Algeria's exports and 74 percent of its imports. Only 9 million hectoliters of wine was accepted by France in 1964, compared with pre-independence levels of 12 to 16 million hectoliters. In addition to French import quotas on wine, technical problems in wine production and storage have contributed to the drop in Algerian wine sales. It is estimated that not more than 8.2 million hectoliters of wine was destined for France during 1965.

During the first 5 months of 1965, citrus exports were reported to be roughly 9 percent below the same period in 1964 with vegetable exports also down slightly.

Once a tobacco exporter, Algeria is now a net importer. Production has been at lower levels since independence, reflecting numerous bouts with blue mold infestations and the lack of capital once supplied by the French Tobacco Monopoly.

The United States supplies less than 10 percent of Algeria's total imports, with large amounts shipped under the Food-for-Peace program. Leading U.S. exports to Algeria are cereals, vegetable oils, and dairy products.

In 1963, total U.S. shipments to Algeria equaled $44.6 million--$29.4 million in agricultural products. About $6 million of these agricultural exports were food for relief and charity. In 1964, U.S. agricultural exports totaled $37.2 million, with $22.4 million as relief shipments. Total U.S. exports to Algeria were nearly $53 million in 1964.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, U.S. agricultural shipments to Algeria totaled $17.5 million; slightly over $9.5 million of this went as donations under P.L. 480.

The United States imports very few agricultural items from Algeria--mostly essential oils, olives, olive oil, and vegetable preparations. In 1963, these amounted to $281,000; in 1964, $216,000. (Carolee Santmyer)

LIBYA

Libya is 95 percent desert. Only 2 percent of its total land area is presently utilized for agriculture. Water resources within the country are scarce, inhibiting agriculture. Having no permanent rivers, the nation is exerting a major effort to expand its water supply from other sources, including desalted sea water.

In addition to the scarcity of both arable land and water, agriculture in Libya now faces a short supply of farm labor as the population continues to migrate to oilfields or urban areas in search of higher salaried employment. To stem this rural exodus, the Libyan Government is helping farmers to secure loans for agricultural needs and to improve housing, crops, livestock, water supplies and crop storage facilities. Nevertheless, agreements to import agricultural laborers have recently been signed with both Morocco and the Sudan.

Libya lacks self-sufficiency in agricultural production. Over half its annual food supply is imported. The demand for agricultural imports is expanding in response to rising personal incomes. Notable gains have been reported for imported cereals, livestock, and animal products over the last 3 years. Once a net exporter of livestock products, Libya is now a net importer of meat.

Libya's petroleum output continues to increase and oil revenues were expected to exceed $750 million in 1965, about double 1963's figure and 25 percent above 1964's. Another substantial rise is predicted for 1966. Gold and foreign exchange holdings totaled $262 million in November 1965, a gain of $90 million since the end of 1964. This further enhances Libya's potential as a cash market for agricultural as well as nonagricultural products.

Agricultural production: Harvests of several crops were higher than those of the previous year, even though Libya's 1965 total agricultural production dropped 5 percent below that of 1964. The 1965 index of production reflects the lower olive harvest which reduced olive oil output from 18,000 metric tons in 1964 to only 9,000 metric tons in 1965.

Grain output in 1965 was estimated at 152,000 metric tons, up substantially from the 121,000 metric tons of the prior season. The barley crop was placed at 109,000 metric tons, an increase of 22,000 metric tons over the 1964 low, and the wheat crop of 35,000 metric tons was about 30 percent higher than 1964's.

Peanut production was down slightly at 14,000 metric tons but the 1965 tomato crop amounted to at least 115,000 metric tons, 13,000 metric tons above the 1964 harvest.

Livestock in Libya is very vulnerable to weather variations. Adverse pasture conditions in 1964 resulted in rather extensive animal losses; however, government relief action prevented a major livestock catastrophe. Some recovery was expected in 1965.

Livestock numbers were as follows in 1962:

	1,000 head		1,000 head
Sheep	1,718	Camels	228
Goats	1,551	Cattle	147

Foreign trade: Agricultural commodities accounted for less than 1 percent of Libya's exports of $700 million in 1964. The most valuable agricultural export--peanuts--amounted to $2.2 million, followed by hides and skins valued at $971,000. Petroleum shipments reached almost $695 million

Imports have been rising at a substantial rate and consist in large part of machinery and equipment for the oil industry; however, the demand for consumer goods and foodstuffs is also increasing. Imports in 1964 totaled slightly over $292 million--$44 million was for agricultural items. Wheat flour, valued at $7.9 million was the leading agricultural import, but cereals and cereal preparations had a combined total of $13.9 million compared with $9 million in 1963. Other prominent imports were sugar, livestock and animal products, fruits and vegetables, fats and oils, and tea.

U.S. imports from Libya in 1964 totaled a little over $28 million, mainly crude petroleum; no agricultural imports were reported by the United States.

U.S. exports to Libya in 1964 reached almost $59 million, $2.5 million going as agricultural products. All but $160,000 of the agricultural shipments in 1964 were cash sales, compared with $750,000 in noncash shipments for relief and charity in 1963. Total U.S. agricultural shipments in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, equaled $1.9 million, all in cash sales.

The value of Libya's imports of goods and services for 1965 was expected to reach almost two-thirds of the value of its own production, and new import peaks above $300 million are forecast for 1966 and 1967. The low 1965 olive crop will lead to a sizable importation of vegetable oils in 1966, and indications are strong that demand for livestock products, grains, processed foods and consumer goods will continue to increase.

Libya's agricultural exports, excepting olive oil, will probably be slightly higher in 1966 than in 1965, reflecting increased crop yields. (Carolee Santmyer)

MOROCCO

Agriculture annually supplies nearly 40 percent of Morocco's gross national product. The GNP (in 1962 prices) reached $2,150 million in 1964, compared with $2,100 million in 1963. Per capita GNP was $165 in each year. Population totaled 13.4 million in 1965; roughly 60 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture and about 75 percent are living in rural areas.

The forthcoming 1966 agricultural season also looks promising. It benefited from well distributed rains early in the season and the preparation of land and planting is well ahead of last year.

Morocco's trade balance was favorable and its gold and foreign exchange position improved in 1965, attesting in some degree to the success of the austerity measures begun in late 1964. France, Morocco's leading trading partner, was most affected by the latter's import restrictions; however, such restrictions have recently been liberalized. In May 1965, Morocco and France signed an agreement which granted preferential status to approximately one-third of France's normal exports to Morocco. On the other hand, negotiations with other EEC countries have been hampered both by specific problems regarding fruits and vegetables, and by the Common Market's unresolved agricultural policy.

A commercial agreement signed by Morocco and Algeria in 1964 helped to promote Moroccan exports to Algeria. By June of 1965, they were almost 50 percent above those of the same period in 1964.

Morocco received extensive aid commitments from the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and individual nations during 1965. Such aid is designed to support the nation's efforts to establish and maintain stability in its internal and external finances without cutting imports and economic development.

Agricultural production: Morocco's overall agricultural production in 1965 was up 6 percent over 1964.

The 1965 grain harvest reached almost 2.9 million metric tons, exceeding the 1964 crop by 65,000 tons. Wheat production climbed to more than 1.3 million metric tons, 118,000 tons above 1964. Barley at almost 1.2 million metric tons was approximately 30,000 metric tons above the previous year. The rice crop totaled 17,000 metric tons, unchanged from 1964, while the combined production of oats, corn, sorghum and millet dropped by 74,000 metric tons.

The tomato crop was substantially above that of 1964, going from 167,000 metric tons in 1964 to 210,000 tons in 1965. Pulses remained at the previous year's high level of 273,000 metric tons, and the olive crop was significantly above that of 1964. Olive oil production is estimated to reach 27,000 metric tons, compared with 15,000 metric tons from the 1964 crop.

The grape harvest was up 10,000 metric tons from the 420,000 metric tons of 1964, and wine production is expected to be about 2.6 million hectoliters, a good yield. About 400,000 hectoliters remain unsold from 1964 and wine storage is beoming a serious problem.

Morocco has been greatly expanding cotton acreage in recent years. An estimated 50,000 acres were planted to cotton in 1965, up 25 percent from the previous year. Almost all cotton grown in Morocco is extra long staple and is exported. Morocco imports short and medium staple cotton for its spinning industries, largely from the United States.

The 1965 citrus harvest of approximately 620,000 metric tons was up 3,000 metric tons from 1964. The early outlook for next year's crop approaches 640,000 metric tons.

The outturn of animal products remained relatively unchanged in 1965 from that of the previous year. Latest livestock figures for Morocco are as follows:

	1,000 head		1,000 head
Sheep	12,000	Horses, mules & donkeys	1,460
Goats	9,000	Camels	230
Cattle	2,500	Pigs	50

Foreign trade: Morocco's 1965 trade balance was favorable. Compared with a $75 million deficit for the first 9 months of 1964, corresponding 1965 figures show a $9.9 million surplus on the trade account. The surplus reflected a 5 percent decline in imports, stemming from import restrictions. Exports during the 9-month period remained about the same.

Because of the 1965 crop decline, exports of feedgrains are likely to drop in 1966 and, despite good wheat yields this year, there may be a need for larger imports of wheat in 1966. Consumption of breadgrains and other cereals continues to increase with population growth and Morocco is expecting a deficit in bread wheat of over 300,000 tons this year.

The bumper 1965 olive crop may allow some exporting of olive oil in 1966. Little was exported in 1965 as Morocco continued to import significant quantities of edible vegetable oils, especially soybean oil and cottonseed oil. Imports of vegetable oils totaled 64,000 metric tons in 1965, the major portion coming from the United States.

Exports of citrus in 1965 reached 429,000 metric tons, down from the 470,000 of the previous year. Citrus exports in 1966 are being estimated at about 465,000 metric tons.

In 1964 Moroccan exports totaled $433 million, $186 million were agricultural. Imports of agricultural products reached $153 million out of a total import figure of $461 million. Wines, fruits, vegetables and cereals were the leading exports; sugar, cereals, coffee, tea, fats, oils, and animal products were major imports.

U.S. shipments to Morocco in 1964 totaled $37 million, with nearly $22 million as agricultural products. U.S. imports from Morocco in that year amounted to only $7 million of which $2 million represented agricultural items.

In the year ending June 30, 1965, U.S. agricultural exports to Morocco were valued at $42 million. (Carolee Santmyer)

SUDAN

During 1965 the Sudanese economy failed to maintain the rapid pace of progress reported for the previous year. Several factors contributed to this lack of substantial improvement. Political instability had its effects. Economic activities were hampered by a series of labor disputes and slender foreign exchange reserves. At the end of the first quarter in 1963 the country's foreign exchange reserves amounted to $155.7 million; at the same time in 1965 they were down to $61.8 million. Attempts were made in 1965 to enlist a larger volume of foreign aid, and nearing the end of the year some progress had been made. Loans were received from several countries and the World Bank.

However, there was a 5 percent gain for agricultural production which resulted in a 1 percent rise in per capita agricultural output. There was a significantly larger cotton crop.

In spite of some difficulties, overall agricultural production in the Sudan during the last decade has exceeded that in any other Northern Africa country. Such expansion reflects increased acreage under irrigation along with growing use of modern farming techniques. The expansion in farm production has paved the way for larger agricultural exports.

Several development projects are underway which will further enlarge the country's total cultivated area in the immediate future. New irrigation projects, such as those at Khashm el Girba and at Roseires (the latter due for completion in 1967) will permit more expansion of the irrigated area. At the same time, improved cotton yields may result if recommendations of the World Bank mission's study now taking place in the Gezira scheme are implemented. A great deal of planning is also in progress to increase the output of other crops, such as sorghum, sesame, and peanuts, and to foster the expansion of new ones, particularly sugar, tea, coffee, rice, tobacco and castor beans. As long as cotton retains its present pre-eminence as the most profitable crop in the Sudan, it seems certain to command an increasing acreage in the future.

Future agricultural progress, however, will be closely associated with continued foreign assistance along with expanded world markets for the Sudan's major exports. Continued internal strife tends to dampen the outlook for future progress at the rate reported for the last decade. The greatest potential for agricultural development exists in the southern part of the country, and this is the area where political conditions are most unsettled.

Agricultural production: Cotton production in 1965 increased for the second consecutive year to a high of 174,000 metric tons. This was a 14 percent increase over the previous year's harvest but some 18 percent short of the record crop produced in 1961. Production data by varieties are not complete, but short staple varieties have generally accounted for less than 15 percent of total production. Of significance, however, are Sudanese efforts to expand output of American upland cotton in the Nuba Mountain area.

A 6 percent gain was registered in production of oilseeds--principally cottonseed, peanuts, and sesame--in 1965. Close to average yields were recorded for both sorghum and millet crops. Likewise, a better-than-average outturn is estimated for pulses.

Livestock products make up a very important segment of Sudanese agricultural production. Yet the country's livestock industry remains largely undeveloped. Numbers of livestock and production of livestock products were little changed in 1965 from the preceding year. Despite substantial inducement for greater output, local demand for dairy products is not being met.

Foreign trade: For any given year, over 95 percent of the Sudan's foreign exchange earnings come from agricultural commodities. As in previous years, practically the entire 1965 cotton crop will be available for export since the Sudan's domestic textile industry is still in its infancy. Cotton exports in 1965 are believed to have recovered from the lowered level reported for 1964 and may well have exceeded the $131.7 million from foreign cotton sales in 1963. Likewise, returns from gum arabic exports, amounting to $19.5 million for 1964, are estimated to have continued the upward trend of recent years. It is estimated that over 350,000 metric tons of oilseeds--cottonseed, peanuts, and sesame--were also exported during 1965. Other agricultural exports included hides and skins, livestock, and small quantities of coarse grains.

Usually about one-fifth of the Sudan's total imports, valued at $267.5 million in 1964, are classified as agricultural products. The Sudan imported 54,600 metric tons of wheat and 40,723 metric tons of flour in 1964. Since the establishment of its first flour mill in 1961, the Sudan's increased imports of wheat have more than offset the decline in wheat flour imports. Other agricultural imports include sugar, tea, coffee, small quantities of canned meat, and dairy products.

Early in 1964 the United States signed a Title I, Public Law 480, agreement with the Sudan for the sale of wheat or wheat flour worth $13.2 million--160,000 metric tons. These commodities were to be made available during calendar years 1964 and 1965. The total value of all U.S. agricultural exports to the Sudan in 1964 amounted to $8 million--up some $2 million from 1963. Of this, $7.4 million was reported to be wheat and wheat flour, and most of the rest was flue-cured tobacco.

U.S. farm imports from Sudan are small, but growing. In 1964 they were valued at $1.8 million, mostly cotton and hides and skins. (Cline J. Warren)

TUNISIA

Most Tunisians are engaged in subsistence agriculture in a basically agricultural economy. They are most heavily concentrated in the northern and eastern portions of the country, mainly along the Mediterranean Sea coast and in the fertile Medjerda River Valley. With an annual growth rate of over 2 percent, population totaled nearly 4.7 million in 1965.

Tunisia has had a chronic trade deficit for many years. France, the major trading partner, supplies almost 50 percent of total imports and takes about one-half of Tunisia's exports. The United States is normally second as a supplier of Tunisian imports although purchasing few of its exports.

Tunisia's leading agricultural exports are wine, grains, olive oil, fruits, and vegetables. Leading agricultural imports also include grains, fruits, and vegetables in addition to sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco and dairy products.

In 1964, the country's gross domestic product (in constant 1962 prices) rose about 1 percent above the $793 million of 1963, but per capita production decreased, reflecting increased population pressures.

Agricultural production: Agriculturally, 1965 was a good but not excellent year for Tunisia; however, production of most commodities far exceeded the low yields of 1964. The crop index indicates that 1964 and 1965 were about equal with regard to the value of agricultural production, but the index is influenced heavily by olive oil production.

Olive oil production at 60,000 metric tons was down considerably from the 1964 high of 95,000 metric tons. This is in keeping with the traditional olive cycle--poor crops following seasons with high olive yields.

Wheat production rose from 351,000 metric tons in 1964 to 520,000 metric tons in 1965. Barley at 180,000 metric tons was 50,000 metric tons above the 1964 harvest. Other grains also registered increases. Fruits and vegetables should have realized crops as large, or slightly larger, than those in 1964.

Because of the surplus wine situation, Tunisia is planning to convert some wine acreage to other uses. About one-third of this acreage is presently earmarked for table grapes, and an additional one-third will be converted to truck gardening. A bottling plant, to be in operation in 1966, will prepare bottled wine for export. Bulk wine has characterized past Tunisian exports.

To increase the efficiency of farm operations, the Tunisian Government has enacted short-term training programs for close to 1,000 managers and machinery operators. With the help of loans from AID, it is also purchasing additional farm equipment and fertilizers.

Considerable attention is being focused on the development of livestock and forage crops. One method used to improve local stock is to cross it with imported breeds. Tunisia now depends heavily upon imported livestock products.

Livestock figures for 1962 show:

	1,000 head		1,000 head
Sheep	2,635	Horses, mules and donkeys	274
Cattle	464		
Goats (1961 figure)	383	Camels	141

Foreign trade: Agricultural products represented about 75 percent of Tunisia's total exports and 15 percent of its total imports in 1964. Total export values for 1964 reached roughly $130 million 3/, little more than half the year's total import figure of nearly $248 million. Trade in 1964 was up from that of 1963 when exports totaled about $126 million and imports were almost $222 million.

In 1965 Tunisia's balance of trade failed to show an improvement over that of 1964. Imports during the first 6 months of 1965 were about equal to those in the same period of 1964, but exports had decreased 7.5 percent.

There are 2 major factors which have effected the deficit in Tunisia's balance of trade--an accelerated investment program under the 1962-64 Three-Year Plan and, recently, the loss of the French wine market. In addition, a ban on wheat exports following a poor 1964 cereal crop and the increase in Common Market tariffs on many Tunisian goods have contributed to the fall in Tunisian exports.

The export value of wine was close to $24 million in 1963 but dropped to $20 million in 1964. Olive oil exports totaled $26.7 million in 1964 as opposed to $23.6 million in 1963 and citrus sales climbed to $8.8 million in 1964 compared with $5.2 million in 1963. Olive oil and citrus shipments increased in value during the first half of 1965 over the same period in 1964.

Tunisia's last trade agreement with France, which traditionally took over 90 percent of Tunisian wine, expired on September 30, 1964. A new one was not negotiated in 1965.

To reduce imports and improve its trade position, Tunisia has raised customs duties and licensing requirements on imports. As a result, imports of consumer goods and some foodstuffs declined in the first 6 months of 1965, but imports of capital goods were up 50 percent over those of 1964.

Of a total of $32.1 million in U.S. exports to Tunisia in 1964, agricultural exports made up $12.4 million including $2 million in donations. Leading agricultural exports were grains, vegetable oils, and dairy products. U.S. imports totaled $1.1 million, with agricultural products worth $589,000--including olive oil valued at $554,000. (Carolee Santmyer)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The United Arab Republic has just completed a good agricultural year. Although the available cultivated land per capita continued to decline, 1965 was the fourth consecutive year in which substantial agricultural gains were made.

Agriculture continued to play a dominant role in the UAR's economic life, in spite of notable expansion in industrial production. One-third of the national income is derived from agricultural activities. Moreover, 62 percent of the country's population, reported at 30 million in mid-1965, derived its livelihood from agriculture.

Demand for food--increasing because of population growth, higher wages, and increased employment, coupled with low, government-supported food prices--continued to outpace gains in local production. To meet these growing food needs, increased reliance is placed upon imports. Furthermore, prospects appear very dim that this trend can be reversed in the foreseeable future, if present levels of consumption are to be maintained.

U.S. assistance to the United Arab Republic under Title I, Public Law 480, alone

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3/ U.S. $1 = .42 dinars in 1963 and .445 dinars in 1964.

approximated $645.2 million from July 1, 1954, through December 1964. This, in addition to other economic aid from several sources, contributed greatly to UAR's economic expansion.

Data for the first 2 quarters indicated that the country's foreign exchange position in 1965 continued the downward trend of recent years. Larger earnings in 1965 were estimated from exports of textiles, raw cotton, rice, onions, and other agricultural products and earnings from the Suez Canal and tourism were also up, but all of these were outweighed by larger imports of consumer and industrial goods.

The country's major development project, the Aswan High Dam, is on schedule. Work is being undertaken in 2 stages. The first stage was completed early in 1964. The second stage scheduled for completion in 1969, involves the construction of the main dam and an electric plant.

The UAR's basic economic plan is to double national income in the decade ending in 1970. Current policies and programs continue to place emphasis upon greater farm output to ensure that the agricultural sector contributes its full share to this economic goal. Increased efforts have been made toward intensification of cultivation, expanded use of the Nile waters, development of underground water, and agrarian reform; all helped to made the country's agricultural production reach an all-time high in 1965. Several other factors also contributed to recent accelerated progress in the agricultural sector. Among the most outstanding are:

(1) Greater appropriations to agriculture under the Second Five-Year Plan (1965-1969).
(2) Reorganization of the Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Agrarian Reform to improve efficiency.
(3) More readily available production loans to farmers at reduced interest rates.
(4) Renewed efforts by the Ministry of Agriculture to make seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and other factors of production available at the appropriate time and at reasonable prices.
(5) A small but nevertheless agricultural significant increase in total cultivated area during the last 5 years.

Agricultural production: Total Egyptian farm production for 1965 was estimated at 6 percent above the previous year. This increase is attributed to larger grain, cotton, oilseed, vegetable and fruit production. Cotton acreage in 1965 was up 278,000 acres from the 1.672 million acres harvested for the 1964 crop; production was up 12 percent to 566,000 metric tons. Of all the grain crops, rice registered the greatest gains. It was up 264,000 metric tons from 1964's harvest of 2.036 million metric tons. Approximately 1 million acres was planted to rice in 1964. But with additional water available, the official estimate when released for 1965 is expected to be up by some 200,000 acres. There was no significant change in the country's wheat acreage or production.

Along with cottonseed, other oilseed crops were forecast at slightly higher levels. Increased acreage and production were indicated for onions; annual production now approaches 700,000 metric tons as compared with little over half this amount some 10 years ago. Onions are the country's third-ranking agricultural export. In 1965 progress was also made for other vegetables, sugar and citrus.

The warm, arid Egyptian climate is well adapted to growing many products used in pharmacy and cosmetics--senna, henna, candelilla wax, geranium oil, jasmine and others. With the current emphasis on exportable products, it is believed that the production of these items surpassed that of the previous year.

Livestock products little more than held their own in 1965. Any gains on a per-animal-unit basis are likely to have been offset by a slight reduction in livestock numbers. Preliminary estimates show cattle numbers decreased some 46,000 head from 1964, and the water buffalo population was down by 24,000 head. The small gain in sheep and goat numbers was not of sufficient magnitude to counter-balance these losses.

Agricultural inputs: Recent agricultural expansion in the United Arab Republic reflects, in part, the Government's policy of making production requisites more readily available to producers. These are principally seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, and credit. Consumption of nitrogenous fertilizer is now approaching 200,000 metric tons annually. Close to half of this total, as well as most of the estimated 50,000 metric tons of P_2O_5 used in 1965, is produced locally by 2 plants.

The Ministry of Agriculture has established mobile units to help in pest control. Approximately 12,600 metric tons of insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants and similar preparations for all purposes were used in 1965; almost all had to be imported. Plants have been established for manufacturing a number of pesticides once imported. The country's total requirements for knapsack sprayers are being met by local production.

The recently completed factory to manufacture farm machinery reported a production of 500 tractors as of March 1965. Mechanization of Egyptian agriculture still remains on a small scale. Most field work is conducted by hand or animal-drawn tools and implements.

Foreign trade: The United Arab Republic now utilizes domestically about 26 percent of its annual cotton production. Thus from the 1965 crop there will be an exportable surplus of nearly 1.9 million bales, an increase of about 17 percent over total cotton exported during the previous year. Soviet bloc countries continue to receive close to 60 percent of all Egyptian cotton shipments. Sales of cotton to EEC countries were down approximately 16 percent during the 1964/65 marketing season from the previous season.

Rice available for export in 1966 could well exceed the record of 591,000 metric tons shipped during the 1963/64 marketing year (November-October). The forecast is for onion exports of 200,000 tons--15 percent above the 1958-61 annual average. Small but increasing quantities of other vegetables, fruits, flowers and sugar will be exportable.

The United Arab Republic's farm imports were valued at $296 million for 1964. For calendar year 1965 they are believed to have exceeded $300 million. Wheat and wheat flour deficits for 1966 are likely to exceed 2.2 million metric tons. The deficit was closer to 2 million tons in 1965. Import requirements for vegetable oil are also on the increase--shipments from the United States in 1964 amounted to 55,400 metric tons. Dairy products and tobacco needs in 1966 will also be higher than for the previous year. In the past 5 years, most of the country's food deficits have been met by shipments from the United States under the Food-for-Peace program. Two agreements under the Food-for-Peace program having a market value of $55.7 million were signed on January 3, 1966. Along with wheat and wheat flour shipments equivalent to 750,000 metric tons of wheat and 20,000 metric tons of vegetable oil, small quantities of poultry and tobacco are to be provided during the remainder of the 1966 fiscal year.

U.S. agricultural exports to the United Arab Republic in 1964 amounted to $190.8 million--$41.5 million above 1963. Wheat and wheat flour accounted for two-thirds of this total; corn, cottonseed oil, meat and preparations, tobacco and tallow were other large items. In the same year, the United States imported $15.2 million in Egyptian farm products--95 percent being long staple cotton. (Cline J. Warren)

SOUTHERN AFRICA

BURUNDI

Burundi, which became independent July 1, 1962, is the southern part of the former United Nations Trusteeship Territory (under Belgian administration) of Ruanda-Urundi. The country lies mostly at high altitudes and is densely populated.

Burundi has basically a subsistence-type agriculture. It is estimated that total agricultural output in 1965 was about 4 percent greater than in 1964.

Agricultural production: Production of coffee, Burundi's chief export commodity, for the year 1965 was estimated at 225,000 bags (14,000 metric tons), up 12 percent from 1964. This 1965 production was only about half of the peak pre-independence production (in 1958). Most Burundi coffee is Arabica; a small amount is Robusta.

Cotton production in Burundi was probably just a little under the 1964 production. A hoped-for increase failed to materialize due to poor cultural practices and inadequate use of insecticides. Burundi produces irrigated cotton with staple length of 1-1/32 to 1-1/6 inches. Quality and staple length have gone down since independence due to deterioration in seed quality. Buyers have stated that the 1965 crop was not as clean as usual.

The Government has initiated tea production on a small scale and hopes to expand it to about 5,000 hectares (12,400 acres) in order to provide some diversification in their exports.

Foreign trade: Coffee is Burundi's principal export commodity and accounts for the largest part of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Fairly large quantities of cotton are also exported and relatively small quantities of cottonseed and rice. Export statistics on tobacco are not available but it is presumed that virtually the entire production is exported. (Snider W. Skinner)

CAMEROON

Over 90 percent of Cameroon's 4.7 million people are engaged in agricultural production. Most of this production is for domestic consumption although agricultural products earn over 70 percent of the country's foreign exchange. Of total 1964 exports, valued at $139.9 million, 27 percent came from coffee, 24.3 percent from cocoa, 6.6 percent from cotton, 5.6 percent from fruits (mostly bananas), 5.5 percent from oil-bearing crops, and 3.3 percent from rubber.

Agricultural production continued its upward trend through 1965, rising 1 percent, with records or near-records achieved for most crops. Subsistence crops continue to increase, keeping pace with population growth. The production of most commercial agricultural products has increased steadily during the past 4 or 5 years.

Agricultural inputs: Cameroon has started a program designed to improve the quality of its agricultural products and broaden its agricultural base. This is being done with the assistance of the European Development Fund, France, the United States, and other sources. Efforts are being made to control the capsid infestation of cocoa through a modernized spraying schedule. Programs to increase the production of palm kernels, corn, rice, and other grains are underway. Sugarcane production has started and a refinery is under construction. This should, in time eliminate the need for imported sugar.

However, animal husbandry and the efficient production and handling of animal products still need much attention. Also needed are increases in truck gardening where climatic conditions permit, and a network of roads to get agricultural products to market.

Foreign trade: Cameroon had a favorable balance of trade in 1964 with total exports--$139.9 million--exceeding total imports--$133.1 million--by $6.8 million. In both imports and exports West Cameroon's share in the trade was 13 percent. France, as usual, was the principal trader, buying products valued at $76.2 million (54.4 percent of Cameroon's exports) and selling Cameroon $70.3 million worth of products (52.8 percent of Cameroon's imports). France plus the other 5 EEC countries bought a total of 80.2 percent of Cameroon's exports and sold it 66.6 percent of its imports.

The United States purchased coffee worth $7.1 million from Cameroon in 1964. This represents 67 percent of all U.S. purchases from this country and 5 percent of Cameroon's exports. Coffee has replaced cocoa as the main Cameroonian commodity purchased by the United States, increasing from less than a half million dollars in 1959. Cocoa purchases decreased from over $4 million in 1961 to slightly more than a million dollars in 1964. During the same period, France bought increasing amounts of cocoa, perhaps to assist in Cameroon's exports.

U.S. exports to East and West Cameroon increased 53 percent in 1964, from those of 1963. The most important exports remain machinery and appliances. U.S. agricultural exports also increased--by 58 percent--with significant increases in rice, wheat flour, and tobacco.

In 1964 Cameroon continued its attempt to increase its exports and to slow up imports by implementing the various controls inherent in the commercial import program. The program is designed to direct selected imports by a quota system to selected merchants through French channels, and to a lesser degree, through the other 5 EEC countries. This along with the Common External Tariff of the Equatorial Customs Union, licensing policies, and foreign exchange control make it difficult for U.S. exporters to compete for the Cameroon market. (Ronald E. Kampe)

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

While no longer in the headlines of world newspapers, the rebellion in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) was still not completely quelled as 1966 began. The rebels still showed some strength in "bush" areas of northeast Congo.

Even so, the Congo is showing some signs of returning to "business as usual." There has even been mention by a Congo official of the Inga Project on the Congo River, long dreamed of but almost forgotten in the midst of the turbulent events of the past 5 to 6 years.

Sudden changes in the office of President and Prime Minister, which occurred in 1965, have had less influence on the economy (including farm production and trade) than might have been expected.

Agricultural production: The Congo's agricultural sector, already weakened by events of previous years, received a further serious setback in 1964. Throughout 1965 the effects of the rebellion of late 1964 were still being felt by the Congo's agriculture and will continue to be depressing factors in 1966.

Since reliable production information is not available, the degree of disruption in agriculture is difficult to measure. Agricultural production in 1965 was down an estimated 4 percent. It is certain that production of export crops such as palm oil, and cotton was reduced. Per capita food crop production was down, resulting in short food supplies in many interior regions. In a few areas actual famine conditions prevailed. U.S. assistance under the Food-for-Peace program was helpful in filling these deficits.

With the exception of cotton, a start towards normalization of production of export crops has already begun. Food crop production is returning to normal levels more slowly.

Foreign trade: Much of the produce of Congo farms must be shipped humdreds of miles by trail, road, rail, and water before being loaded on ocean freighters. During the past 5 years or so, transportation facilities have fallen into disrepair or have been operating at less than full efficiency and capacity. As a result, some export commodities have been harvested but never marketed. There are still considerable quantities of coffee from the 1963/64 and 1964/65 crops in the interior. This coffee has been stored and when transportation becomes available it is expected that perhaps 40,000 tons from previous harvests will enter export markets.

A large portion of Congolese imports of farm commodities now consist of Food-for-Peace (Public Law 480, Title 1) commodities from the United States, consisting of wheat, flour, rice, corn, beans, cotton, tobacco (unmanufactured), dry whole milk, canned milk, frozen poultry, butter and cheese. American poultry is proving very popular with Congolese consumers. There is hope that a permanent dollar market will develop for American chickens. U.S. agricultural exports to the Congo in 1964 were reported at $14.4 million; agricultural imports were $23.5 million. (Snider W. Skinner)

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia's overall agricultural production made slight gains in 1965, enough to match population growth. Approximately 90 percent of the country's current population of 20.2 million is engaged in subsistence farming or livestock raising.

In spite of an average crop harvest, prices of grain increased markedly during the year. These increased prices were the result of transportation difficulties, delayed harvesting due to late rains, hoarding, and heavier urban demands. To keep food supplies adequate and to assist in the price stabilization program, it became necessary to import grains through commercial channels and aid programs.

Earnings from coffee exports, the major source of foreign exchange, are expected to be down from those of the previous year due to a reduced export quota and prices. In the early part of the year the International Coffee Council found it necessary to reduce national quotas because of sagging coffee prices in the world market. The Ethiopian quota was lowered to 66,000 metric tons from the previous quota of 72,000 metric tons. There were no difficulties in meeting this quota as the 1965 coffee crop was estimated at well above this amount. Moreover, it was necessary for some of the current coffee harvest to be placed in storage--as nonquota exports and local consumption fall far short of the remaining surpluses. Some relief was secured by the one-year waiver of 4,500 metric tons permitted by the International Coffee Council at its December 1965 meeting in London.

With limited prospects for expanding coffee exports, Ethiopia gave renewed efforts to developing other phases of its agricultural economy in 1965. Of particular note were efforts to upgrade and expand the livestock industry and to promote the production of sugar and cotton.

During the year increased foreign assistance was made available from several sources to help promote economic development. At midyear there were 575 Peace Corps volunteers working on various problems in Ethiopia and more were being requested. Along with other aid, the United Nations provided funds for specialists in land settlement, extension and cooperative development. Of significance also in the country's development program was the completion in early 1965 of the Awash Valley survey. It is in this area that greater emphasis is to be given to the production of sugar and cotton.

Agricultural production: In 1965 Ethiopia's agricultural production rose nearly 2 percent from the prior year. Teff is the most important grain crop; it normally accounts for close to three-fifths of total grain production. The 1965 production of teff was estimated at slightly over 1.6 million metric tons, up about 2 percent over the previous year. Other important grains are barley, corn, wheat, and sorghum. With the exception of wheat, the production of each of these grains equaled or showed some improvement over the 1964 harvest. Only 90,000 to 95,000 metric tons of coffee were believed to have been harvested although cultivated and uncultivated production greatly exceeded this amount.

Sugar production for 1965 is placed at close to 70,000 metric tons--near the same level as that for the previous year. Cotton production, now amounting to 3,000 metric tons, is not keeping pace with local demand. An average crop was harvested for pulses and oilseeds.

Meat production continues to increase as a result of growing emphasis on it as a potential major source of foreign exchange. To meet the growing demand for meat, construction was started on another abattoir during the year. Upon its completion, Ethiopia will have 8 slaughterhouses. The country's livestock industry has great potential but remains largely undeveloped.

A beginning was made during 1965 in the use of feed concentrates to prepare beef cattle for market. The advantages of blackstrap molasses in the feeding ration are being promoted. It is likely to grow in importance as a feed supplement as the country's sugar industry develops.

Foreign trade: Ethiopia's trading position is not likely to have improved over that for 1964--when a trade deficit of $18.1 million was reported. The unfavorable picture for 1965 is the result of lower quantities of available goods for export and declining prices of coffee, the major export crop. Statistics for the first half of 1965 show total exports of $79.1 million. This is some 13 percent above the amount reported for the first half of 1964; however, imports were up some 18 percent when compared with the same period in 1963.

Returns from 1965 exports of hides and skins are estimated to have exceeded the $10 million received annually from these shipments in recent years. Larger foreign exchange earnings from pulses and oilseeds are also estimated. Agricultural imports are small and have averaged only about $8 million annually since 1960.

The United States is Ethiopia's best customer. U.S. imports of Ethiopian commodities were valued at $52.2 million in 1964--coffee accounted for 95 percent. Ethiopia has provided only a small market for United States farm products. U.S. farm exports to Ethiopia averaged $2.4 million per year during 1961-64. However, there is a growing market for U.S. cotton and wheat. During 1965 Ethiopia signed Title IV, P.L. 480 agreements with the United States for 40,000 bales of cotton over the next 2 years and 10,000 metric tons of wheat during fiscal year 1966. (Cline J. Warren)

GHANA

While 1965 was a rough year, economically, for Ghana, there were some significant economic achievements.

During the year, the lake behind the Volta River Dam at Akosombo filled sufficiently to start generation of electricity. Commercial transmission of power from Akosombo began on August 30, 1965. Thus came to fruition the dreams and plans of decades and several years of actual construction of the dam and power-generating facilities. Full use of the Volta power, particularly at the aluminum smelter to be operated at Tema, is still several years in the future.

Agricultural production: Ghanaian farmers in 1965 produced about 8 percent less than in 1964. This was due to a smaller cocoa crop; the 1965 crop of 425,000 metric tons was 24 percent smaller than the record 1964 cocoa crop of 560,000 metric tons.

Ambitious plans are underway for growing sugarcane and processing it into sugar. Two separate projects are being developed, one at Komenda (west of Cape Coast) and the other at Asutsuare (near Akosombo, the site of the Volta River Dam). In November 1965, the Government of Ghana signed an agreement with a British firm for a water supply and irrigation system for the sugarcane plantation at Komenda. The contract for the irrigation system is for 2.6 million cedis (U.S. $3 million). The project is expected to furnish water for the irrigation of 10,000 acres of sugarcane. So far it appears that the sugar factories will be ready before the sugarcane is available.

Foreign trade: The efforts of the Cocoa Producers Alliance, of which Ghana is a prominent member, to set quotas on exports of cocoa beans could not have come at a more inopportune time (the year of the largest world cocoa crop of record). The cocoa export quotas set by the Cocoa Producers Alliance were suspended and Ghana, along with other cocoa-producing countries, has been exporting cocoa at the best price available. At one time in 1965, the price dipped to the lowest level since World War II. By early 1966, however, world cocoa prices had strengthened considerably.

In December 1965, a reputable London newspaper reported that the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Company had contracted to sell 150,000 tons of cocoa to the USSR. Most of the contract is expected to be fulfilled from the 1965/66 crop, with the remainder to be delivered from the next year's crop.

Ghana has been deficient in foreign exchange and there have been shortages of imported consumer goods and imported raw materials for Ghanaian factories.

Exports from Ghana in 1964 included $204 million in cocoa and cocoa products, nearly 2 percent above the previous year. These 1964 cocoa exports made up 63 percent of all exports, agricultural and nonagricultural.

Chief agricultural imports in 1964 consisted of sugar ($10.9 million); rice ($5.3 million), mostly from the United States; and wheat flour ($5.5 million), mostly from Canada. (Snider W. Skinner)

IVORY COAST

The Ivory Coast's economic expansion continued in 1965 but at a reduced rate. The 1965 growth rate was probably less than 5 percent and that for 1966 is forecast to be about the same.

A Government proposal for a great hydroelectric project on the Bandama River, which flows south through the center of the country, has been under consideration by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank). The country's needs for electricity are met at present by thermal plants and hydroelectric power from 2 dams at Ayame on the Bia River (near the Ghana border). The Bandama River project would serve the country's needs after 1970.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production for 1965 is estimated to have been nearly 8 percent larger than the 1964 total. A great deal of difference is made by whether the large 1965/66 coffee crop is counted in 1965 or 1966. For consistency in adding up world coffee totals, the 1965/66 coffee crop has been included with calendar year 1965, although it is understood that most of the coffee cherries of the 1965/66 crop will be plucked from the trees in 1966.

The Government of the Ivory Coast is launching an agricultural diversification program which emphasizes the production of crops other than coffee and cocoa. As a result of this program acreage in coffee and cocoa is expected to remain at about present levels. There may be some increase in production through the use of improved growing methods.

At the same time, however, substantial increases will occur in the acreage of oil palms (which produce both palm oil and palm kernels). Development activities are about to start on oil palm plantations totaling 32,000 hectares (79,100 acres)--financed with EEC economic assistance.

Smaller production increases are planned for pineapples, bananas, kenaf or possibly jute, cotton, and peanuts. The cotton will be used in the domestic textile industry. It is planned to use the kenaf or jute in the new bag plant to be built near Abidjan.

Efforts are being made to expand certain food and feed crops for domestic consumption.

Production of paddy rice in 1965 is estimated at 225,000 metric tons, about double the production of a decade ago. Nationalist Chinese rice technicians are working with the Ivoiriens in an effort to achieve self-sufficiency in rice for the Ivory Coast by 1970. This may be an overly optimistic objective.

Foreign trade: The Ivory Coast's coffee export quota is expected to be only about half of estimated production for the 1965/66 marketing year. However, some relief was obtained from one-year waivers granted at the International Coffee Organization meeting in London in December 1965. The Ivory Coast will probably be given over half of the 300,000 bag (18,000 metric ton) waiver granted the OAMCAF countries.

Coffee and cocoa continue to provide a substantial part of Ivoirien foreign exchange earnings. The undesirability of the nearly total dependence on the 2 crops is pointed up by recent marketing problems in both coffee and cocoa.

Pineapples (mostly processed) and bananas are exported to the protected EEC markets and the projected increases in these 2 crops will also be marketed in EEC countries.

Imports of rice are needed each year to supplement domestic consumption. The size of these imports will be governed by the degree of success of the Government's rice self-sufficiency program. (Snider W. Skinner)

KENYA

Drought conditions have prevailed over the major agricultural producing areas in Kenya during the past year. Lack of rainfall (particularly the long rains in April and May) and unfavorable weather resulted in a drop in agricultural production, principally of subsistence crops. The sharp drop in the production of food crops--particularly corn and wheat--is of major concern. In order to counteract this shortage of food, cash purchases of wheat have been made in the United States. Also, Food-for-Peace supplies under Title IV, P.L. 480, have been purchased by Kenya. Title II famine relief supplies of food were requested by the Kenya Government and were granted by the United States. The outlook for food crops and export crops to reach former levels of output is dependent upon weather conditions in Kenya during the coming year.

Approximately 75 percent of Kenya's present population of 9.4 million is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Kenya is the world's leading producer of pyrethrum, supplying over 60 percent of the world's output annually. Coffee, sisal, tea, and pyrethrum occupy a dominant position in the country's trade and economy, representing about 45 percent of the total value of all exports annually.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production in Kenya showed a drop of about 4 percent during 1965; however, with improved weather conditions, agricultural output in 1966 could attain previous levels.

Coffee production in 1965 amounted to 800,000 bags (48,000 metric tons), an increase of 125,000 bags (8,500 metric tons) from 1964. Sisal production during 1965 was 67,000 tons, the same as the previous year. Tea production during 1965 held at 19,000 metric tons.

Corn production in 1965 was estimated at 851,000 metric tons, a substantial drop of 198,000 tons from the 1964 level. Wheat production during 1965 was 111,000 metric tons, a drop of 25,000 tons from 1964. Reduction in these 2 crops is primarily responsible for the food shortage currently being experienced in Kenya.

Milk production, at 250,000 metric tons, showed a drop of 50,000 tons from the 1964 level. Meat production, estimated at 175,000 metric tons was down from 187,000 tons in 1964. This drop in milk and meat production was due to drought conditions.

Foreign trade: Kenya's exports in 1964 totaled $204 million--up from $178 million in 1963; approximately 65 percent was agricultural. The rise in export value was due primarily to an increase in the world price of coffee and sisal, and also to an increase in the sales volume of tea and coffee. The United Kingdom continues to be Kenya's best customer and major supplier. The United States is now Kenya's third major customer.

In 1964, United States imported agricultural commodities worth $23.3 million from Kenya; the big items were: coffee, $15.2 million; pyrethrum extract and dried flowers, $2.9 million; tea, $3.3 million.

The value of Kenya's total imports in 1964 was $246 million, down $50 million from 1963. Agricultural imports represented only $35 million and consisted of sugar, vegetable oils, cereals and cereal preparations, fruits and vegetables. The United Kingdom, Uganda, and Japan were the principal suppliers. In 1964 United States exported to Kenya $941,000 in agricultural commodities and $12.9 million in nonagricultural commodities.

Kenya's agricultural policy is to intensify the production of cash crops for export--particularly tea, sisal, coffee and pyrethrum--and to maintain a higher degree of self-sufficiency in foods including sugar. Kenya is striving to improve her balance-of-payments position and to obtain the maximum possible amount of foreign exchange needed for economic development and the funding of her 6-Year Development Plan. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

LIBERIA

Liberia's economy moved along at a rather slow pace in 1965, not booming and yet not in any special difficulty. Rubber and iron ore continue to be Liberia's chief exports.

The Mount Coffee project is progressing almost on schedule. This hydroelectric project is designed to produce 30,000 k.w.h., and is presently scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1966.

Agricultural production: Liberia's agriculture produced 8 percent more in 1965 than in 1964. Rubber production is showing some increase year by year in Liberia and is likely to show an even more rapid rate of growth in the near future. Part of the increase is attributed to improved production practices used by private Liberian planters.

Production may increase by as much as 25 percent over the next 5 years as certain Firestone groves replanted to high-yielding varieties begin producing and the Goodrich plantation comes into full production.

A third major American rubber company has now become interested in growing rubber in Liberia. The U.S. Rubber Company recently concluded arrangements to take over the Liberian Agricultural Corporation (Viannini) rubber concession of 600,000 acres and will begin development within the near future. About 18,000 acres are reported to have been developed to date by LAC. U.S. Rubber is considering planting food crops on their land to provide income while waiting for the rubber trees to grow old enough to tap.

Foreign trade: Rubber was formerly by far the major Liberian export commodity. In 1953, rubber exports valued at $21 million made up 68 percent of all exports, agricultural and nonagricultural. However, in 1964, rubber exports valued at $29.5 million comprised only 24 percent of all exports. This great reduction in rubber's percentage of exports was due to the very great increase in shipments of iron ore, valued in 1964 at $86.8 million, or 69 percent of total exports. (Snider W. Skinner)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

The Malagasy Republic is the world's largest producer of vanilla beans, supplying annually over half the world's needs. The 1965 Malagasy Republic's vanilla bean output reached an all-time high. Over 90 percent of the country's 6.3 million people are engaged in subsistence agriculture which brings in annually over 80 percent of the national income. Robusta coffee--representing annually about 30 percent of the value of all exports--is its most valuable export crop. Sugar, rice, and cloves are also major earners of foreign exchange.

In addition to rice, the principal food crops grown are cassava, sweetpotatoes, bananas, corn, and pulses.

During the past year Malagasy Republic's 5-Year Development Plan for economic development was put into operation. This plan calls for a 62 percent increase in crop production, a 75 percent increase in livestock production, and a 70 percent increase in forest products by 1970.

Agricultural production: Agricultural production in 1965 remained at about the same level of the previous year. Rice is the major food crop grown in the country. Production in 1965 was 1.3 million metric tons, essentially unchaged from 1964.

Coffee production was down to 675,000 bags (53,100 metric tons) in 1965, a drop of 165,000 bags (9,900 metric tons) from the previous year. Vanilla bean production hit a new high of 950 metric tons. Sugar production also reached an all-time high of 134,000 metric tons in 1965, an increase of 17,000 tons over 1964.

Foreign trade: Coffee, sugar, rice, and vanilla beans represent over 50 percent of the value of all Malagasy exports annually. France, Malagasy Republic's major customer, takes more than half of the country's total exports each year. As a former colony of France, Malagasy Republic has attained associate membership in the European Common Market. It has free access to the markets of the 6 European members of the EEC and is developing its commercial agricultural policy with this in mind.

Total exports were $92 million in 1964, representing an 11 percent increase over the previous year.

The value of Malagasy Republic's imports in 1964 was $135 million, up 6 percent from 1963. Over 70 percent of Malagasy Republic's total imports are from France.

The U.S. exports to Malagasy consisting mainly of nonagricultural products, amount to only $4 million annually. However, the United States is an important buyer of a number of Malagasy Republic's products--it is the largest buyer of vanilla and second only to France in purchases of Malagasy coffee. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

MALAWI

Agriculture, although predominantly of a subsistence nature, supplies more than half of Malawi's gross national product. Most of the country's estimated 4.1 million population are supported by agricultural activities. Only about 125,000 persons were in wage employment in 1963, with 40 percent of these employed in agriculture. However, 150,000 to 175,000 persons from Malawi are also regularly employed in Rhodesia, Zambia, and other countries for varying periods of time and remit part of their earnings to Malawi.

Tobacco and tea vie for first place as the most valuable cash and export crop. The primary domestically produced foods are corn, beans and peas, peanuts, bananas, sweetpotatoes and cassava. Corn is the major item in the diet.

About 22,000 square miles of Malawi's 36,448 square miles of land area are classified as useful for agricultural purposes. About 5,000 of its 6,000 square miles classified as "good land" are already under cultivation. The 1965-69 Development Plan stresses farming the existing acreage more efficiently and the development of the Elephant Marsh and the Lower Shire River areas.

Agricultural production: Crop and livestock production in Malawi for the 1965 season increased for most items over that for 1964, but production did not reach some prior record levels for individual crops and tea production declined significantly. Total tobacco production in 1965 was about 50.3 million pounds (22,800 metric tons) divided approximately as follows: Fire-cured, 31.5 million pounds (with a 1966 goal of 21 to 22 million pounds); sun/air-cured, 10.1 million pounds (a new record); burley, 5.8 million pounds; flue-cured, 2.7 million pounds; and Turkish (oriental), 172,000 pounds.

Tea production in 1965 was only about 24 million pounds (10,900 metric tons), the lowest in years, compared with 26.7 million pounds in 1964. The reduction was largely because of adverse weather conditions. There is a goal by 1973 of about 42 million pounds on the tea estates, plus a proposed tea development project for small farms, with a target of 5,000 acres. The commercial peanut crop in 1965 was about 31,500 metric tons, the second largest crop on record, with a target of about 35,000 tons for 1966. The 1965 cotton harvest is estimated at a record of about 24,500 bales of lint. Tung oil production was about 1,540 metric tons.

Commercial sales of corn to the Farmers Marketing Board exceeded 30,000 metric tons in 1964 and in 1965, more than double the level of earlier years. Apparently some farmers are now selling the major part of their corn production instead of only the quantity that is surplus to their own requirements. As a result of this change, the Board proposes to increase its strategic reserve rather than increase exports in future years, since about 6,000 metric tons had to be imported from Zambia in early 1965 to meet temporary needs until the new crop was marketed. Sales of mixed beans and white haricot beans to the Marketing Board increased very significantly in 1964 and exports increased substantially in 1965 to 24,700 metric tons, making them the fifth most valuable export.

Agricultural inputs: In 1964 Malawi imported 12,200 metric tons of fertilizer, over half of which was ammonium sulphate.

Additional suitable work oxen are being purchased and trained at Tuchila; it is planned to train 100 pairs in 1965/66. Subsidies are being provided for barbed wire, for properly constructed cattle corrals, and for facilities for improved feeding of cattle, particularly in the southern region. Farmers who have provided satisfactory standards of housing, feeding and disease control for poultry are being supplied with 6-week-old birds by the poultry center of the Veterinary Department. The Farmers Marketing Board is arranging for the purchase and distribution of spray equipment for cotton at a subsidized price, and is providing limited credit for insecticides, with a goal of 5,000 sprayers by 1969.

Malawi's first 5-Year Development Plan (1965-69) calls for a total planned expenditure of $123 million, funded primarily by the United Kingdom, West Germany and the United States, plus some assistance in funds and staff from various United Nations organizations. The Government of the United Kingdom recently announced that it would supply about $22.4 million for development for 1966 through 1968 as an interest-free loan, in addition to $9.8 million for each of the 3 years for support of the regular budget.

Foreign trade: Malawi's exports in 1964 amounted to $32.2 million; 97.9 percent were agricultural. Tobacco was the leading export. It was valued at $11.8 million and accounted for 37 percent of the agricultural total. The 13,500 metric tons of tobacco shipped included 6,900 tons of dark-fired leaf, 1,600 tons of dark-fired stripped, and 2,400 tons of burley. Tea was the second ranking export--nearly 13,200 metric tons valued at $9.3 million. Peanut exports (primarily confectionery grade) amounted to 15,800 metric tons. The United Kingdom was the destination for 47.9 percent of all exports by value; Rhodesia, 13.9 percent; South Africa, 5 percent; and the United States, 3.1 percent. The United States is Malawi's second best tea customer.

Total imports by Malawi were valued at $40 million, of which $9.8 million (24.4 percent) were agricultural. Tallow (1,200 metric tons--$1.7 million) from Australia and New Zealand was the most valuable agricultural import, followed by sugar and wheat flour. The primary sources of all imports in 1964 were Rhodesia, 39.1 percent; United Kingdom, 23.4 percent; South Africa, 6 percent; and Japan, 4.6 percent. Only 2.2 percent of imports were from the United States, $895,000; all except $7,000 were nonagricultural. The total value of exports to the United States in 1964 was $986,000--primarily in tea and a small quantity of tung oil.

The bilateral trade agreement between Rhodesia and Malawi was canceled November 7, 1965, following Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence. This action eliminated duty-free entrance for most imports from Rhodesia and most exports to Rhodesia, importantly rice. (Robert C. Moncure)

MALI

Mali, formerly known as French Soudan, was one of the 8 territories which made up the colony of French West Africa. The country has been independent since 1960.

Much of Mali is in the Sahara and thus lack of rainfall hampers agricultural production. Cattle are the main economic resource and peanuts the chief export crop of the country.

Agricultural production: Peanuts continue as Mali's principal foreign exchange earner. Acreage devoted to this crop is second only to the combined acreage for millet and sorghum. Peanut production in 1964 was estimated at 132,000 metric tons. The 1965 crop was estimated to be down to about 118,000 tons because some land usually in peanuts had been planted to grains.

Cotton production has increased markedly in recent years, reflecting efforts by both the Compagnie Francaise pour le Developpement des Fibres Textiles (CFDT) and the Office du Niger.

Foreign trade: Eighty percent of Mali's 1964 peanut exports went to Communist countries; over 50 percent of total peanut exports went to Russia and Mainland China. These shipments to Communist countries were chiefly to pay for Sino-Soviet assistance programs now underway in Mali. As a result, Mali's foreign exchange balance remains critically low. The lack of exchange to pay for imports is vividly illustrated by the practically empty shelves in formerly well-stocked stores in Bamako, the capital.

The unregistered exports of live slaughter animals to neighboring countries is an increasing concern of the Malian Government--in that opportunities for earning much-needed foreign exchange are lost by control and movements of stock. (Snider W. Skinner)

MOZAMBIQUE

Agriculture continues to play an important role in Mozambique's economy and development, with over 80 percent of its estimated total population of 6.2 million dependent upon agriculture, which supplies an estimated 65 percent of the country's gross domestic product. Only 5 percent of Mozambique's regular annual budget is spent for agriculture. The bulk of the economic development plans since 1953 has been financed under Portugal's 6-Year Development Plans (1953-58 and 1959-64). About a third ($40 million) of the second 6-year plan was allocated to agriculture and related programs, with priority given to financing large irrigation and development schemes. An interim 3-Year Economic Development Plan (1965-67) in the amount of $192.9 million is in operation, of which $27.1 million will be spent on crop, livestock and forestry developments. An additional $11.7 million has recently been allocated for the development of Mozambique's new and expanding fishing industry. Mozambique's Department of Agriculture and Forestry is studying plans for reorganization and for better integration of its transport and agricultural services, improvement of highways and market roads, increased crop mechanization, accelerated development of its livestock industry and expanded tsetse fly control.

A government-guaranteed loan has recently been increased to $1.75 million for the Tobacco Producers Board for northern Mozambique. Effective January 1, 1966, export taxes have been abolished on copra and suspended on coir fiber.

Agricultural production: Production of kenaf fiber as a substitute for jute imports is continuing to expand, particularly along the Zambezi River. While wheat production estimates are up slightly, import requirements and consumption continued to expand rapidly.

1966 came in with cyclone "Claude"--accompanied by exceptionally heavy rains--flooding and battering southern Mozambique. There are preliminary indications of damage to cashew trees, citrus, corn, rice and peanuts. However, drought-stricken pastures have been revived.

Fertilizer imports for the first half of 1965 were 7,582 metric tons. Plans are being considered for expanded use of tractors and establishment of tractor pools.

Foreign trade: Cashew nuts now vie with cotton for first place as Mozambique's most valuable export. The drop in world prices of sugar and sisal have diminished the value of those exports. Agricultural exports continue to comprise about 80 percent of all exports. Considerable additional income is derived from the tourist trade, and from railway, port and other related services which Mozambique's 2 main ports and railway lines provide for sugar, iron ore, citrus, and other exports from Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi, the Republic of South Africa and Swaziland.

Principal agricultural exports for the first half of 1965 were valued at about $38.4 million, with unshelled cashew nuts (56,185 metric tons) plus cashew kernels (1,562 metric tons) well in advance by value of their nearest competitor, cotton. Cotton was followed by tea, sugar and sisal. However, exports of cashew nuts and cotton are usually seasonal and these half-year figures may not indicate the final ranking for the full year 1965. Exports to the United States of all items represented 4.8 percent of the value of all exports for the first half of 1965, and primarily consisted of cashew kernels, tea and sisal.

Principal agricultural and food imports for the first half of 1965 were valued at $12.8 million and followed more or less the traditional pattern--wine, wheat, olives, corn, condensed milk, jute, canned fish and codfish. Corn, because of drought and other adverse conditions, has only recently become an important import. Agricultural and food imports supplied 24.3 percent of imports by value in 1963 and only 18.6 percent in 1964.

The major suppliers of all imports in 1964 were Portugal, 31.8 percent; South Africa, 12.7 percent; the United Kingdom, 10.5 percent; West Germany, 8.2 percent; and the United States, 3.7 percent. The U.S. share of imports was down from the 6 percent of 1963 because no U.S. wheat was shipped in 1964. (Robert C. Moncure)

NIGERIA

Agriculture is by far the most important economic activity in Nigeria. It directly supports around four-fifths of the country's estimated 56 million population and generates around 55 percent of the gross domestic product. Close to 70 percent of total merchandise exports in 1964 were agricultural commodities. Compared with other African countries, however, Nigeria's agricultural resources are highly diversified and are probably also richer on the average and capable of rapid development. The bulk of Nigeria's agricultural output is produced by farmers working on tiny plots of land; in the forest belt, much of the oil palm produce and even rubber is obtained from wild trees.

The Government and people of Nigeria have undertaken, as a primary objective of national policy, the raising of the people's material condition as rapidly as possible. This carries various implications for agriculture, the major earner of foreign exchange as well as the source of food. First, the productive efficiency and output of export crops has to be increased rapidly to maintain their competitive position in world markets. Second, Nigeria must follow a policy of substitution as regards imported agricultural products, where technically possible and where production costs are not prohibitive. Third, it is essential that total food production, and also production in each of the main categories, keep pace with demand as incomes rise and the commercial market grows as a result of overall economic development.

The average diet of the Nigerian people consists primarily of cassava, yams, grain sorghums, palm oils, peanuts, plantains, and bananas. The consumption of animal proteins is relatively low. However, as Nigeria is a large country with a wide range of climates and production patterns, the diet composition varies from region to region.

Agricultural production: Nigeria's 1965 total agricultural production was 1 percent greater than in the previous year. However, on a per capita basis agricultural production remained virtually constant.

Except for cocoa, all of the principal crops--food and nonfood--increased in volume in 1965 over the previous year. The preliminary figure for the 1965 cocoa crop is 200,000 metric tons, the third largest crop on record. Production reached a record-breaking 299,000 tons in 1964.

Nigeria is the largest producer of natural rubber on the African continent. Production in 1965, 78,000 metric tons was nearly 80 percent greater than the 1957-59 average. The 1965 sugar crop, 54,000 metric tons, is an increase of roughly 25 percent over the 1957-59 average. Nigeria's first sugar refinery was opened in 1965.

Cotton production in 1965, 49,000 metric tons, was 3,000 tons above the 1964 crop.

Peanut production in 1965 increased 8 percent over 1964 to almost 1.34 million tons. This important crop has been getting a great deal of attention in agricultural research. Crushing of peanuts for oil has been increasing and may increase from approximately 450,000 tons in 1965 to 525,000 tons in 1966. The production of palm kernel oil is expected to increase substantially. An estimated 2,000 metric tons of palm kernels were crushed in 1964 and 10,000 tons in 1965. A jump to about 70,000 tons is expected in 1966, depending on the coming into operation of a new crushing mill near Lagos.

Foreign trade: Nigeria is the world's largest exporter of peanuts, second largest producer and exporter of cocoa beans, largest exporter of palm kernels and a leading exporter of palm oil. Nigeria's other major commercial agricultural crops include cotton and rubber.

Nigeria's total exports in 1964 totaled $589 million, up from $517 million in 1963. The United Kingdom continues to be Nigeria's best customer and major supplier. Agricultural exports in 1964 totaled $419 million.

Nigerian imports in 1964 totaled $711 million of which $46 million was agricultural products.

Agricultural exports by the United States to Nigeria totaled $8.8 million in 1964, primarily wheat and unmanufactured tobacco. U.S. agricultural imports by the United States from Nigeria amounted to $26 million.

Preliminary statistics on Nigerian trade for the first 9 months of 1965,$579 million, was up 27 percent over the same period in 1964. This increase is largely due to the expansion of petroleum exports, which has more than offset the overall decline in value of the major agricultural exports. The major exception to this general decline in value of agricultural exports was peanut exports which increased substantially over 1964. (Lyle E. Moe)

RHODESIA

Agriculture is the largest single sector of Rhodesia's economy. It accounted for 21.1 percent of the gross domestic product in 1964, compared with 20.6 percent in 1963. Manufacturing has been increasing steadily and its contribution in 1964 and 1965 approached that of agriculture.

1965 was a relatively good agricultural year for Rhodesia, despite lower prices for tobacco and continued severe drought in the main beef cattle ranching area (Matabeleland). The drought extended into early 1966 and necessitated planning for the shipment of about 200,000 additional head of cattle into the better grazing areas of Mashonaland and Manicaland, along with provision for some supplemental feeding with corn. The greatly depressed world sugar price level slowed the phenomenal recent expansion of irrigated sugar in the southeastern Rhodesian lowveld, and a crash wheat production program (2,800 acres under irrigation) in 1966 is to be carried out by the Sabi-Limpopo Authority in that area. The 1965 flue-cured tobacco crop was the second largest ever, but the average auction price was second lowest in 10 years. The United Kingdom continued to be the largest buyer at the 1965 tobacco auctions. Increased tobacco purchases were also reported for West Germany, Netherlands and Japan.

The unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia on November 11, 1965, suddenly changed the immediate economic outlook of that country to one of uncertainty for 1966. UDI was followed by the British and general Commonwealth application of economic sanctions against Rhodesia, affecting trade of tobacco from the forthcoming 1966 harvest and the immediate trade in sugar and other Rhodesian exports. It also operates against payment in sterling for interest, pensions and other financial transactions. In late December 1965, Britain initiated an oil embargo against Rhodesia, and some other countries have indicated tacit support. Oil normally moves through the new pipeline from the Portuguese Mozambique port of Beira to the new refinery in Umtali, Rhodesia. By late January 1966, Rhodesia had cut gasoline allocation to farmers by half but diesel fuel for use in tractors and trucks and for flue-curing tobacco was not cut at that time.

The U.S. Government, supporting the economic sanctions against Rhodesia, canceled not only the 1965 U.S. sugar quota for Rhodesia, but also the 1966 quota. Rhodesia's "negotiated-price sugar quota" of 25,000 long tons under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement "has been placed in suspension for the time being."

Since the governments of most of Rhodesia's major tobacco customers have announced economic sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco, it may be necessary to put into effect in 1966 some kind of price support stabilization scheme whereby a major portion would be purchased by a newly created corporation at a minimum grade price and not sold on the auction floors. The corporation would pack and store the tobacco for sale in the future. Rhodesia's tobacco auctions normally open in mid-March.

Malawi canceled its bilateral trade agreement with Rhodesia, which had given duty-free entry to a large number of Rhodesian products in return for a grant by Rhodesia of a specified sum in lieu of custom levies. In 1964, 26 percent of Rhodesia's exports went to Zambia (40 percent of the latter's imports). Most of Zambia's imports and exports move through Rhodesia over the jointly operated railway system.

Agricultural production: Despite continued severe drought in 1965 in the normally low rainfall southern and southwestern areas of Matabeleland, including the major European ranching and livestock areas, reasonably good crops were harvested of most crops in other areas. A smaller flue-cured tobacco crop was produced (232.8 million pounds--105,700 metric tons) but it was still the second largest of record. Very early indications are that the crop of flue-cured tobacco in 1966 may be down to 180 to 200 million pounds.

The burley tobacco crop in 1965 was 5.6 million pounds (2,500 metric tons) and the Turkish (oriental) crop was 1.6 million pounds (725 metric tons). Sugar production was 227,000 metric tons, another new record for this irrigated crop produced primarily in the Sabi-Limpopo river basin of southeastern Rhodesia. Unofficial estimates of the 1965 corn crop place it at about 660,000 metric tons, with sales to the Grain Marketing Board and its agents totaling about 335,000 metric tons (3.7 million 200 lb. bags). Cotton production for Rhodesia established a new record level of about 21,400 bales (500 lb. gross), while the preliminary 1966 crop forecast (considering the January rains) is for slightly less than the 55,000 bales originally planned.

Three days of drenching rains in the first week of January 1966 in Mashonaland (main corn belt) and adjacent Manicaland suddenly changed the outlook for the 1966 corn crop. The previous week it had appeared that production would be inadequate to meet domestic corn consumption needs.

Tea production was about 3.5 million pounds (1,600 metric tons) in 1965, about half a million pounds more than in 1964. Commercial whole milk is greatly in excess of consumption; fluid milk deliveries to the Dairy Marketing Board in 1965 are estimated to have exceeded 17 million gallons. Butter and cheese production and exports are expanding, but Rhodesia still imports substantial quantities of dairy produce, particularly nonfat dry milk and cheddar and Gouda cheese. The retail price of fluid milk rose to about U.S. 10.5 cents per pint during 1965.

Commercial slaughterings of cattle were 364,000 in 1964 compared with 357,000 in 1960, with better-grade chilled and frozen beef exports of increasing importance.

Agricultural inputs: An estimated 170,000 metric tons of mixed fertilizers were used in 1964, up from 144,000 in 1963. Much of the fertilizer is being produced locally, including that produced in the new plant at Dorowa. Plans are under consideration for utilization of gaseous fumes from the iron and steel mills at Que Que for the domestic manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizer.

The number of tractors on farms in 1964 was reported as 13,869 while the number of tobacco barns was placed at 44,386, compared with 41,366 in 1963. The 1964 irrigated acreage was given as 77,580 compared with 57,290 in 1963. The area under crops on European farms is about 1.1 million acres out of a total European ranch and farm area of 33.4 million acres.

Foreign trade: Rhodesian exports of farm products in 1964 (including most of Zambia's flue-cured and burley tobacco marketed that year on the Salisbury auction floors) were valued at $149 million, 44 percent of all exports. Rhodesia has been the world's second largest exporter of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco exports in 1964 were valued at $110 million. Exports of fresh meat, canned meat and meat preparations (21,400 metric tons) were valued at $14.3 million in 1964. Fresh, frozen and chilled beef made up $7.4 million of this total and shipments were primarily to the United Kingdom, Zambia, Italy, Switzerland and Congo (Leopoldville). Sugar was the third most valuable agricultural export in 1964 (95,500 metric tons), valued at $10.3 million.

Zambia was Rhodesia's best customer in 1964, taking 25.8 percent of total exports, with the United Kingdom a close second, 25.5 percent. South Africa was next with 7.5 percent; then West Germany, 6.6 percent; and Malawi with only 4.7 percent, the same as Japan. Exports to the United States were valued at $11.1 million, 3.3 percent of the total. Only $1.4 million in agricultural products were shipped to the United States in 1964, principally sugar and Turkish tobacco.

Total agricultural and food imports in 1964 were valued at $41.4 million, or 13.5 percent of total imports. Wheat is Rhodesia's largest agricultural import. In 1964, 78,000 metric tons of wheat were imported--65,300 tons from Australia and 11,000 tons from the United States. Other important agricultural imports in 1964 were cotton (5,100 metric tons but in 1965 substantially reduced because of increased domestic production) valued at $2.7 million; crude rubber, $2.1 million; dairy products and eggs on a seasonal basis, $1.4 million; vegetables (potatoes, beans, onions, and others) also largely on a seasonal basis, $1.3 million; and tallow (5,000 tons), largely from Australia and New Zealand but once an important import from the United States. However, $6.9 million of Zambian tobacco imported in 1964 for sale at the Salisbury auctions and reexport, should be deducted from total imports for domestic use.

Total imports from the United States in 1964 amounted to $20.8 million, of which only $1.8 million were agricultural items, primarily wheat ($778,000), but also tallow, processed rice, and other processed foods. In 1964 the United Kingdom was the largest source of all imports, 30.4 percent, with South Africa next at 24.2 percent. (Robert C. Moncure)

RWANDA

Rwanda is the northern part of the former United Nations Trusteeship Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. It became an independent republic on July 1, 1962.

Agricultural production: There was a small but important increase in Rwandan coffee production during the year just past. Production of coffee for 1965 is estimated at 165,000 bags (10,000 metric tons), up 6 percent over the 155,000 bag production of the previous year. Tea production is also increasing; output has tripled in the past 4 years. The 1964/65 crop was estimated at about 380 tons. Extensive new plantings, some financed by the EEC, are expected to again triple production by 1970.

Pyrethrum is grown principally on high-elevation volcanic soils in northern Rwanda. Output has dropped sharply in recent years. Production in 1964 was slightly under 100 tons. A small amount of cotton is grown in Rwanda.

Food production in 1965 suffered a setback due to a short bean crop. The smaller crop of beans was due to an unusually long dry season at low altitudes, and insect damage to beans growing at higher altitudes.

Foreign trade: Coffee is Rwanda's main agricultural export, accounting for about 90 percent of agricultural exports and about 55 percent of all exports, agricultural and nonagricultural. Other agricultural exports of some significance include tea, pyrethrum, and cotton. (Snider W. Skinner)

SENEGAL

Senegal's first 4-Year Plan, which ended in July 1965, exceeded its goals in education and public buildings but fell short in other areas, particularly industrialization and agricultural expansion.

The emphasis of the new 4-Year Plan will be on the diversification of agriculture to reduce Senegal's dependence on imported foodstuffs. It is also hoped that some of the unrealized objectives of the first plan can be accomplished. Among these are a fertilizer plant, a tuna complex, a sugar refinery, and meat freezing and storage facilities. Less stress is being placed on infrastructure and more on directly productive enterprises.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural outturn in Senegal in 1965 was 3 percent larger than in 1964. Cotton is being introduced into Senegal's agricultural diversification plan. It is planned to plant cotton on 4,000 hectares (9,900 acres) of land in eastern Senegal at an estimated cost of CFA 52 million (U.S. $211,000). The money is provided by France under a Franco-Senegalese economic assistance agreement. Cotton production in Senegal is now negligible.

The 1965 peanut crop of 998,000 metric tons was up 2 percent from 1964. Peanuts are expected to remain as the dominant money crop in Senegal for many years. The production and marketing mechanisms for peanuts are well established and the Senegalese farmers probably will be reluctant to go into the production of crops for which commercial channels are not yet operating.

Refugees from Portuguese Guinea have come into the Casamance region of Senegal and planted peanuts, adding to the usual plantings there.

Foreign trade: Among the significant economic news in Senegal is the annual announcement of peanuts to be purchased by France. For the 1965 crop the agreement was to purchase the equivalent of 483,000 tons of shelled peanuts, same as the previous year. The price was lowered from 0.99 French francs per kilogram (U.S. 9.2 cents per pound) to 0.975 francs (U.S. 9.0 cents per pound). However, a reduction in the export tax and a strong demand in the world export market for fats and oils (thus giving Senegal a better price than the previous year for peanuts sold to countries other than France) permitted the price paid peanut growers to remain unchanged. (Snider W. Skinner)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Agriculture in South Africa continues to play an important role in the domestic and export economy. While the value of agriculture's contribution to the gross national product has continued an upward trend, its percentage contribution has declined to about 8.5 percent for 1964/65 compared with about 15 percent some 15 years ago. The remainder of the economy has developed at a much faster rate than has agriculture, even though agriculture has made significant economic and technical progress.

Producer prices for 1964 were about 6 percent above those for 1963 and showed a further small increase in 1965, primarily because of the sharp rise in prices for slaughter stock and for dairy products. Largely for the same reason, retail prices showed a rise of more than 4 percent during 1964 and early 1965. Over $16 million is now being spent annually to subsidize wheat bread prices to consumers. Prices of cornmeal continued to be maintained at stable levels in 1965. Beginning in December 1965 cornmeal manufactured in South Africa must contain at least 30 percent yellow corn. White corn is preferred but is in short supply. Both corn and meat will be short in 1966.

Agricultural production: The net effect of recurrent severe drought in 1965 was a decrease in agricultural production for the second successive year. South Africa's total agricultural output in 1965 was about 1 percent lower than in 1964 and the early outlook for 1966 is a further reduction.

The 1965 corn crop of 4.3 million tons remained slightly above the greatly reduced level of 1964, the smallest crop since 1959. The prospects for 1966 are poor, judging from early-season indicators. The Natal sugar belt suffered the worst drought in 100 years and the 1965 sugar crop (excluding Swaziland's) was expected to be about 300,000 metric tons or 23 percent less than for the 1964 season. Production of deciduous and citrus fruits, and grapes, including grapes for wine, generally continued to expand in 1965 and prospects are good for 1966. Pineapples, dropped because of drought to an estimated 122,000 metric tons compared with 139,000 metric tons for 1964. Late estimates from the Republic place cotton production in 1965 at an all-time high of about 80,000 bales (17,000 metric tons), including 10,000 bales produced in Swaziland. Wool production for 1965 was about 142,000 metric tons. Total mohair clip in the Republic for 1965 is estimated at 6,350 metric tons.

The situation in the main drought-stricken area of the Republic--northern and northwestern Transvaal, western Orange Free State and the northern Cape--assumed alarming proportions for the livestock industry by the end of 1965. The number of cattle in the drought-stricken grazing districts of the Transvaal and northern Cape had been reduced to about a third of the normal figure before the drought; that is, about 5 years ago. As a result of cumulative effects of several years of drought, white farmers are marketing their cattle ahead of time in an attempt to preserve the nucleus of their herds. At least 3 million cattle and 2.5 million sheep are affected in the severe drought area. When the flow of drought-stricken cattle to market drops in 1966, there is a prospect of a beef shortage for some time. Only a very small portion of the many African-owned cattle, goats, and sheep are commercially marketed. Some 15 to 25 percent of the cattle slaughtered in South Africa's abattoirs are brought in from South-West Africa.

Agricultural inputs: South Africa continues as one of Africa's major consumers of fertilizer. About 1.7 million metric tons of mixed fertilizers were applied to South Africa's crops in 1964. For the 8 years 1956-63, the average increase was 10 percent per year. There was a smaller increase for 1964 but it is misleading because of the higher plant nutrient content of mixed fertilizers. Total nitrogen use increased from 24,700 metric tons in 1956 to 94,600 tons in 1964; phosphate from 54,200 metric tons to 99,400 tons; and potash from 17,100 metric tons to 61,500 tons. While 55 percent of the basic fertilizer components is still imported, production of nitrogen and phosphates is rapidly expanding from local supplies and plants. No local source of potash has been found. A new fertilizer plant is planned for Potchefstrom to process phosphates mined at Phalaborwa and to manufacture nitrogen.

Foreign trade: South African exports (exclusive of gold and specie) for 1964 totaled about $1.34 billion; for January-June 1965 about $668 million. An adverse visible balance of trade in 1963 and 1964 was more than offset by sales of gold. Agricultural exports normally supply about 45 percent of total exports (exclusive of gold and specie). However, in 1965 the value of agricultural exports is believed to have dropped by nearly one-fourth because of the effect of drought on corn, peanuts and sugar, coupled with lower prices for sugar and wool. Wool continued to be the largest single agricultural export.

Exports of fruit, when aggregated, constitute the Republic's second largest agricultural export in value. Exports of deciduous fresh fruit (including table grapes) in 1964 were about 141,000 metric tons, in addition to about 3,000 metric tons of fresh pineapples; in 1965 they were about 156,000 metric tons plus 3,000 metric tons of fresh pineapples. In 1963/64 about 112,000 metric tons of pineapples were utilized for canned fruit and juice, but only about 95,000 metric tons were so utilized in 1964/65 because of the smaller crop. An estimated 90 percent of canned pineapple and juice is exported, primarily to the United Kingdom.

Canned deciduous fruit utilized about 147,000 metric tons of fresh fruit in 1964, about 154,000 tons in 1965 (including 94,000 tons of peaches). Canners expect an even larger peach pack for 1966. South Africa now has more than half of the canned peach market in the United Kingdom.

The preliminary estimate of the 1964/65 wool clip sales was $140 million compared with $179 million in the prior season.

Sugar exports for 1964 were $48.2 million. As a result of the drop in world prices and the reduced 1965 crop, there will be a substantial decrease in South Africa's sugar exports. At the same time, new sugar growing schemes proposed in the Republic would increase acreage from 650,000 acres in 1964 to 900,000 acres by 1970 to meet future increased domestic demand, and leave a projected surplus of more than 545,000 metric tons for export. Two new sugar mills are being constructed; one is at Amatikulu. In May 1965 a new sugar terminal was opened in Durban with a storage capacity of 200,000 tons. Also there is a new sugar terminal with storage facilities in Lourenzo Marques--constructed primarily for handling Rhodesian and Swaziland sugar--which can be used for South African sugar.

Overseas corn exports have virtually disappeared for the 1965/66 marketing season (May-April) because of the poor crop for the second successive year. Exports for the 1963/64 marketing season were in excess of $140 million, in contrast to only $43.4 million for the 1964/65 season. And for 1966 consumption, indications are that about 900,000 metric tons of corn must be imported to supplement domestic production. Orders for 159,000 metric tons were placed in January 1966 for immediate delivery. Part of the accelerated consumption is due to increased feeding of drought-affected livestock.

Agricultural imports vary from 6 to 8 percent of the total value of all imports. South African import figures include imports for consumption in South-West Africa and in the 3 British High Commission Territories. Tea is normally the most valuable agricultural import; wheat is the most variable. Only small quantities of wheat were imported in 1964 and practically none in 1965, but 10 to 12 million bushels will probably have to be imported in 1966. Mainly because of drought, butter has been imported for the third successive year--11.9 million pounds for the first half of 1965. Despite the excellent cotton crop of 1965, it is expected that increased mill consumption will keep the import level at 90,000 to 100,000 bales in 1966.

Rice is an increasingly important import commodity with more than 90 percent now coming from the United States. About 58,000 metric tons, valued at $10.3 million, were exported by the United States to South Africa in 1964, making rice the major agricultural export. About 33,000 tons of U.S. rice were exported to South Africa in the first 6 months of 1965.

U.S. agricultural exports to South Africa (including the 3 High Commission Territories and South-West Africa) in 1963 were $23.6 million; and in 1964, $36.4 million. In 1964 these were mainly rice, butter, cotton, wheat and tallow. Butter exports from the United States were valued at $7.9 million in 1964, but only about $158,000 for the first half of 1965. (Robert C. Moncure)

SWAZILAND

Swaziland is the most viable of the 3 British High Commission Territories in southern Africa. Sugar production has increased from a 1955-60 average of about 7,000 metric tons to about 105,000 metric tons in 1964/65. A crop of 108,000 metric tons is forecast for 1965/66. Swaziland is now a separate member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, with a quota of 86,360 metric tons at higher than world market prices. It also has a 1966 U.S. sugar quota of 5,500 metric tons. Most of its expanding exports of sugar, citrus, iron ore, paper pulp and long-staple asbestos now move into international trade over the new 127-mile Swaziland railway connected to the Mozambique railways and the port of Lourenzo Marques. New ore docks and sugar storage facilities constructed in Lourenzo Marques, as well as citrus storage and handling facilities controled by the South African Citrus Board, benefit Swazi exports. A modern transterritory highway has recently been completed.

Cotton production in Swaziland is now about 10,000 bales and production is planned for 20,000 bales under the guidance of an Empire Cotton Growing Corporation specialist at the cotton station. The production is presently all exported to South Africa, as is also most of the rice produced. Pineapple production is expanding for canning, and the American-owned plant is also now processing citrus.

Most of its crops for export are produced under irrigation, primarily in the lowveld area, by both white and Swazi farmers.

Definitive separate trade statistics are not available yet for Swaziland. Imports are primarily from the United Kingdom, South Africa and adjacent countries.

The major basic source of finance for agricultural and irrigation development in recent years has been the Commonwealth Development Corporation. It has an investment now of over $55 million, including participation in railway construction, irrigation development, and pine forestation. The large iron ore deposits, and paper pulp plants and sugar mills are being developed mainly with private capital. (Robert C. Moncure)

TANZANIA

The economy of Tanzania continued to expand in 1965 despite some political unrest and a decrease in agricultural production.

The gross domestic product at current prices in 1965 is estimated at $717 million, an increase of $33 million over the previous year. After 2 years of decline there was an increase of capital investment. The greatest increase was in government investment, but private investment expenditures also rose, particularly in machinery and equipment.

Tanzania is the world's major producer of sisal and cloves, annually supplying about 35 percent of the world's sisal and 80 percent of the world's cloves.

Tanzania has a population of 10.5 million with an annual growth rate of 1.8 percent. Over 90 percent of the population is engaged in farming, including livestock raising. The population is not evenly distributed and large stretches of the arid savanna hinterland are practically uninhabited because of tsetse fly infestation and lack of water. The agricultural sector plays a dominant role in Tanzania's economy and development, providing over 70 percent of the gross domestic product and supplying over 80 percent of the country's foreign sales.

Tanzania's 5-Year Development Plan is aimed at achieving an increase in the country's gross domestic production of 6.9 percent a year between 1965 and 1970. The gross domestic product targets are $952 million by 1970 and $1.8 billion by 1980.

Agricultural production for 1965 in Tanzania dropped about 3 percent from 1964. This poor showing was due to erratic rainfall, drought, and unfavorable weather conditions in the country. The weather particularly affected the production of subsistence crops and the major cash crop--sisal. Corn production was estimated at 560,000 metric tons in 1965--100,000 tons below 1964.

Sisal production in 1965 was estimated at 216,000 metric tons, a drop of 13,000 tons from 1964. This drop in production of Tanzania's most important foreign exchange earner will result in an estimated loss of $6.6 million at current market prices. Coffee production was 590,000 bags (35,400 metric tons), 15,000 bags above 1964.

Cotton lint production during 1965 was estimated at 60,000 metric tons--a record high--up 7,000 tons from 1964. Clove production in 1965 was 8.5 million pounds, down sharply from the 1964 crop of 44.5 million pounds; 1965 was an off-year in the clove production cycle. A good clove crop is anticipated for the 1966 season.

Foreign trade: Sisal, coffee, cotton, cloves, and cashew nuts provide about 70 percent of the value of all exports annually.

Exports from Tanzania zoomed to an all-time high of $211 million in 1964, an increase of $24 million in export income over 1963. This significant increase in value of exports was due largely to high world prices for coffee and sisal. Sisal prices have fallen substantially since 1964.

Tanzania's coffee exports reached an all-time high of 34,000 metric tons--valued at $31 million--during 1964. This record income from coffee was the result of a sharp rise in coffee prices from $736 per ton in 1963 to $900 per ton in 1964, due partly to the temporary drop in Brazilian coffee production.

In 1964 the United States was Tanzania's second leading customer, moving up from fourth place during the previous year. The United States imported $13.4 million in agricultural products in 1964 from Tanzania including $7.1 million in coffee. The United States is Tanzania's major customer for coffee.

The value of Tanzania's total imports was $167 million in 1964 compared with $138 million in 1963. The major share--approximately 25 percent--of all imports comes from Kenya and Uganda under the East African Common Market arrangement which constitutes a de facto customs union of the 3 countries. U.S. exports to Tanzania in 1964 were valued at $6.6 million of which $1.2 million were agricultural. Approximately 60 percent of those agricultural exports were food for relief or charity. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

UGANDA

The agricultural sector is the mainstay of Uganda's economy. Mainly of the subsistence type, farming supports over 90 percent of the population. Uganda is the most heavily dependent upon farm production of the 3 former British East African countries.

Agricultural activities account for about 60 percent of the gross domestic product and 90 percent of total exports.

During 1964 Uganda's gross domestic product hit a new high of $568 million. Gross capital formation rose to a high of $67 million, reversing a downward trend since 1960. The major contribution to capital investment came from an increase in plant and equipment, reflecting increased industrialization in Uganda.

Uganda had a population of approximately 7.6 million in 1965, increasing at a rate of 2.5 percent annually. The basic diet consists of sorghum and millet, corn, cassava, plantains, pulses, and sweetpotatoes. Sixty percent of the land area under cultivation is used to produce food for local consumption.

A new 5-year development plan has been drawn up the Government of Uganda to serve as a guide for economic development between 1966 and 1971. It is estimated that this new plan will require government expenditures of $644 million. The plan envisages expansion of employment opportunities, the promotion of a viable industrialization program, the expansion of agricultural output and productivity, and the achievement of a higher standard of living for the people of Uganda.

Agricultural production: Agricultural production during 1965 increased 1 percent over 1964, not enough to keep pace with population growth. Cotton lint production was 76,000 metric tons in 1965, a drop of 2,000 metric tons from 1964, while coffee production was 2,800,000 bags (168,000 metric tons), an increase of 200,000 bags (12,000 metric tons) from the previous year. These 2 crops occupy a dominant role in Uganda's trade and economy, representing over 70 percent of the total income from exports annually.

Tea is one of Uganda's expanding export crops; production in 1965 amounted to over 6,000 metric tons. At present, plans are underway to increase the area planted in tea to 30,000 acres by the end of 1965. With new tea areas coming into production, it is estimated that 7,800 tons of tea will be produced in 1966. Sugar is gaining each year in importance as a cash crop for Uganda; production in 1965 was at a record high of 144,000 metric tons--up from 134,000 tons in 1964. In 1965, 2,000 metric tons of tobacco were produced.

Cocoa is a new crop of considerable interest to Uganda. It has been estimated that about 25,000 acres are suitable for cocoa production. Vanilla beans is another cash crop that is receiving increased attention in Uganda. A production target of 20,000 pounds has been established for 1966.

Over 400,000 acres is now devoted to the production of peanuts. Emphasis has been shifted to the production of peanuts for human consumption from the traditional production of peanuts for crushing into oil and meal. Over 20 percent of the peanut crop is still being crushed for oil.

The Government plans to increase the export of castor beans from 2,000 tons to 10,000 tons per annum. Production of soybeans is being encouraged but so far with little success. Interest in the production of ginger and pepper continues to increase.

Livestock production in 1965 remained at the 1964 level; milk production was estimated at 260,000 metric tons.

Foreign trade: Over 80 percent of Uganda's exports consist of agricultural products. During 1964, coffee and cotton represented nearly 70 percent of total export earnings.

The value of total exports in 1964 was $207 million, an increase of $40 million from 1963; agricultural exports made up $175 million of the total in 1964. The United States, Uganda's major coffee customer, imported 57,700 metric tons of coffee valued at $45 million--70 percent of Uganda's coffee exports. This is an all-time record for U.S. coffee purchases from Uganda.

Agricultural exports to Kenya and Tanzania--mainly sugar, vegetable oils, tobacco, and cereals--represent about 15 percent of the total value of all exports annually from Uganda.

The value of total imports in 1964 was $130 million; $15 million consisted of agricultural imports. The major share of agricultural imports comes from Kenya and Tanzania under the East African Common Market arrangement. Only about 2.5 percent of Uganda's imports come from the United States.

Uganda's foreign agricultural policy is directed toward maintaining its position in the world market for coffee and cotton. It is of prime importance to the Uganda economy that these 2 major export crops earn the foreign exchange necessary to support the economy of the country and the 5-Year Development Plan. Long-term targets, however, also stress increased output of tea, sugar, cocoa, sisal, and vanilla for world export markets. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

ZAMBIA

Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) became the independent Republic of Zambia on October 24, 1964; it remains within the Commonwealth. It has an estimated population of about 3.7 million (71,000 Europeans), about three-fourths being primarily engaged in agriculture. There are an estimated 450,000 African families engaged in subsistence agriculture. Cash production by African farm families is expanding. The cash economy of the country is largely dependent on the production of copper and other minerals, with cash agricultural production playing a quite subordinate role.

Farm produce--flue-cured tobacco being the primary crop--earns less than 2 percent of the country's foreign exchange annually. Total farm production supplies less than 15 percent of the gross national product. The basic diet--largely supplied from domestic production--consists mainly of corn and other grains, and some starchy root crops, but with increasing quantities of beans, meat, dairy products, and fish.

Burley tobacco auctions were started at Lusaka in the 1965 season and flue-cured tobacco auctions will begin in 1966. Formerly, Zambian tobacco was sold largely on the auction floor in Salisbury. Although the Grain Marketing Board will continue to offer a residual market for all locally grown peanuts, beginning May 1, 1966, only the marketing of the peanuts in the Eastern Province--primarily confectionery nuts for export--will be controlled by the Marketing Board. An increased minimum purchase price will be paid for nuts for oil as an incentive to expand production for local consumption in 1966.

A Three-Year Transitional Development Plan was initiated in January 1965. More rapid development of the agricultural sector is one of the primary aims of the Government, along with expanded education facilities, improved rural training, expansion of cooperatives and marketing and extension facilities, and price stabilization of basic foodstuffs. No acreage production controls are in force.

Prices of corn, peanuts, seed cotton, and sorghum are fixed at the beginning of each crop year, prior to planting. The retail price of fluid milk was substantially reduced in 1965 and consumption has increased substantially. While sugar (18,000 metric tons in 1964) has been entirely imported in recent years, a 15,000-acre nucleus sugar plantation and mill--with provision for future adjacent growers--is being rapidly developed near Lusaka.

Agricultural production: Zambia's commercial corn production (domestic marketings) for 1965 is estimated at about 10 million bushels, a record level. Flue-cured tobacco production for 1965 was about 13.7 million pounds (6,200 metric tons), but may reach 17 million pounds (7,700 metric tons) for the 1966 harvest as higher guaranteed prices are in effect. Burley tobacco production was slightly less than 4.4 million pounds (2,000 metric tons) in 1965; oriental, 761,000 pounds; and sun/air cured, 386,000 pounds.

Cotton production for the 1965 crop year is about 4,500 bales compared with about 2,500 bales for 1964. A goal of about 10,000 bales for 1966 has been set. The development of a suitable variety and improved methods of insect and disease control have resulted in rapid strides in cotton production. Most of the lint is exported. The country has its own gin at Lusaka. Over 95 percent of Zambia's seed cotton is classified grade "A" for which the Grain Marketing Board pays about U.S. 8.8 cents per pound.

Commercial slaughterings of cattle have shown a steady increase over the past 3 years, but it is reported that the present level still falls short of internal requirements by approximately 20,000 carcasses per annum. Demand for fluid milk rose again during 1965, chiefly due to a special subsidized low-price whole milk scheme for high density areas. Total egg consumption in urban areas is estimated to be about 2 million dozen a year. While domestic egg production does not meet all demands, Zambia hopes to become more nearly self-sufficient in 1966. The commercial consumption of poultry, including broilers--about 1.15 million pounds--is now being met by local production.

As an indicator of production, sales (Eastern Province and line-of-rail only) of peanuts in 1964 to the Grain Marketing Board fell to about 2,500 metric tons. Normally Zambia sends about 75 percent of its commercial output to overseas markets as confectionery nuts. However, the requirements of the local oil-expressing industry have recently quadrupled to over 16,000 metric tons. The forecast has been made that about 14,000 metric tons of nuts will have to be imported in 1966 for oil.

Agricultural inputs: Zambia imported nearly 32,000 metric tons of fertilizers in 1964, of which 16,872 tons were mixed or compounds and 870 tons were phosphatic from Rhodesia. Ammonium sulphate, urea, and some unspecified types were imported from West Germany, South Africa and other sources. Zambia does not have a fertilizer plant. There were 2,750 tractors in use in Zambia in 1962, of which 350 were in use by African farmers.

Foreign trade: Zambia's total exports for 1964 amounted to $458 million, with agricultural commodities contributing only 2.3 percent ($10.6 million). Unmanufactured tobacco, primarily flue-cured, supplied $7.9 million while hides and skins, cotton, fresh meat, animal feedstuffs and small quantities of confectionery peanuts supplied the major portion of the remainder. Zambian tobacco continues to enter the United Kingdom market at preferential rates. The major customers of Zambia in 1964 were the United Kingdom, 33 percent; West Germany, 13.3 percent; Japan, 11.3 percent; Italy, 7.4 percent, and the Republic of South Africa, 7.1 percent.

Total imports in 1964 were valued at $219 million but agricultural imports were only $21 million (9.6 percent). In 1964, 39.5 percent of all imports, by value, were from Rhodesia, 20.7 percent from South Africa and 17.2 percent from the United Kingdom. The major agricultural imports were sugar, wheat and other cereals, meats, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, peanut oil, tallow, tea, and coffee. Wheat (18,900 metric tons) in 1964 was largely imported from Australia through Rhodesia.

Exports to the United States in 1964 were valued at $12.4 million, primarily minerals. Imports from the United States were valued at $11.8 million, of which only $332,000 were agricultural.

Zambia has converted to a single-column tariff structure, similar to the nonpreferential tariff system of East African countries and other areas of the Congo Basin Convention. This means Britain and other members of the Commonwealth will no longer receive preferential tariff treatment in the Zambia market. (Robert C. Moncure)

Table 3.--West Asia: Production of principal crops, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1963-65

Country and year	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice 1/	Beans and peas	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton-seed	Tobacco
	- - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	-1,000 metric tons-	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Cyprus											
1957-59 av.	69	62	--	--	5	86	53	--	--	1	1
1960-62 av.	55	61	--	--	7	114	67	--	--	1	1
1963	65	100	--	--	7	63	91	--	--	1	1
1964	46	66	--	--	7	95	83	--	--	1	1
1965 2/	80	130	--	--	7	90	89	--	--	1	2
Iran											
1957-59 av.	2,831	983	20	477	140	259	110	282	71	157	12
1960-62 av.	2,705	951	20	639	135	262	109	315	102	228	9
1963	3,000	1,000	21	860	155	260	75	328	115	257	11
1964	2,599	900	20	860	160	250	90	285	115	257	19
1965 2/	2,901	1,000	20	950	160	250	105	285	136	303	23
Iraq											
1957-59 av.	814	994	4	396	51	--	--	301	11	25	7
1960-62 av.	834	947	3	285	43	--	--	293	8	18	7
1963	450	1,002	4	400	40	--	--	310	5	12	7
1964	640	700	4	390	40	--	--	400	10	22	10
1965 2/	803	950	5	350	50	--	--	300	10	22	11
Israel											
1957-59 av.	73	64	27	--	3	50	3/528	--	5	11	1
1960-62 av.	49	39	7	--	2	62	3/549	--	14	31	2
1963	55	37	6	--	2	59	3/733	--	14	30	1
1964	127	116	5	--	2	74	3/827	--	16	35	1
1965 2/	141	70	5	--	2	75	3/956	--	21	46	2
Jordan											
1957-59 av.	130	41	1	--	5	48	4	1	--	--	--
1960-62 av.	98	37	3	--	3	67	15	1	--	--	1
1963	76	24	1	--	3	59	34	1	--	--	1
1964	295	97	1	--	6	77	37	1	--	--	2
1965 2/	286	95	1	--	3	70	38	1	--	--	2

Table 3.--West Asia: Production of principal crops, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1963-65 - cont.

Country and year	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice 1/	Beans and peas	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton-seed	Tobacco
	1,000 metric tons										
Lebanon											
1957-59 av.	38	6	4	--	3	40	96	--	--	--	4
1960-62 av.	35	7	2	--	2	82	126	--	--	--	4
1963	45	10	2	--	6	80	145	--	--	--	4
1964	40	7	3	--	4	85	163	--	--	--	5
1965 2/	54	10	3	--	6	95	171	--	--	--	7
Syrian Arab Republic											
1957-59 av.	677	350	13	2	19	177	3	--	100	223	7
1960-62 av.	647	360	13	1	21	232	6	--	129	286	7
1963	800	784	8	1	28	230	4	--	153	339	3
1964	1,198	594	7	1	41	234	8	--	176	392	11
1965 2/	1,040	758	8	1	29	240	8	--	163	363	13
Turkey											
1957-59 av.	6,486	3,141	728	150	430	2,742	220	--	163	347	121
1960-62 av.	6,668	3,128	704	149	359	3,115	296	--	204	432	101
1963	7,893	3,900	825	180	512	2,693	398	--	250	532	132
1964	6,995	2,800	820	135	500	2,790	313	--	327	694	175
1965 2/	7,484	3,100	800	165	510	3,080	389	--	305	648	120
Total											
1957-59 av.	11,118	5,641	797	1,025	656	3,402	1,014	584	350	764	153
1960-62 av.	11,091	5,530	752	1,074	572	3,934	1,168	609	457	996	131
1963	12,384	6,857	867	1,441	753	3,444	1,480	639	537	1,171	161
1964	11,940	5,280	860	1,386	760	3,605	1,521	686	644	1,401	224
1965 2/	12,789	6,113	842	1,466	767	3,900	1,756	586	635	1,383	180

1/ Paddy.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Oranges, lemons and grapefruit only.
-- = None, negligible.

Table 4.--West Asia: Production of principal livestock products, by countries, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1963-65

Country and year	Milk	Eggs	Meat	Wool, greasy	Hides and skins: Sheep and lamb	Goat and kid	Other	Total
	- - -1,000 metric tons- - -				- - - -1,000 pieces- - - -			
Iran								
1957-59 av.	1,592	33	323	20	2/6,500	2/3,300	2/361	2/10,161
1960-62 av.	1,501	35	356	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963	1,600	35	376	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964	1,350	38	380	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965 1/	1,700	40	381	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq								
1957-59 av.	1,187	10	89	11	2/1,758	2/610	2/232	2/2,600
1960-62 av.	1,225	10	100	10	1,870	612	233	2,715
1963	1,250	12	100	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,791
1964	1,300	10	110	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965 1/	1,300	10	110	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel								
1957-59 av.	229	47	45	--	--	--	--	--
1960-62 av.	373	72	74	--	--	--	--	--
1963	376	63	89	--	--	--	---	--
1964	380	64	95	--	--	--	--	--
1965 1/	384	65	98	--	--	--	--	--
Syrian Arab Rep. 3/								
1957-59 av.	305	7	97	5	1,072	163	26	1,261
1960-62 av.	153	8	98	7	4/1,120	4/130	4/30	4/1,280
1963	239	11	104	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964	250	8	100	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965 1/	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey								
1957-59 av.	3,664	62	216	43	4,636	1,380	1,150	7,166
1960-62 av.	3,692	66	254	45	5,967	1,624	1,415	9,006
1963	4,059	67	264	42	6,165	1,825	1,468	9,458
1964	4,125	68	279	43	5,515	1,883	1,435	8,833
1965 1/	4,200	68	280	43	5,570	1,945	1,518	9,213
Other 3/								
1957-59 av.	142	6	58	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-62 av.	155	7	63	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963	157	7	64	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964	163	7	65	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965 1/	170	8	72	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total								
1957-59 av.	7,119	165	828	83	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-62 av.	7,099	198	945	83	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963	7,681	195	997	85	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964	7,568	195	1,029	89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965 1/	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ 1959.
3/ Partly estimated.
4/ 1961.
n.a. = Not available.
-- = None, negligible.

Table 5.--West Asia: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1962-64

Country and year	Tobacco	Cotton	Nuts	Fruits, fresh or dried	Fresh 1/ vegetables	Wool	Eggs	Grains	Pulses, edible	Sugar	Sausage casings	Hides and skins
	-Million dollars-											
Cyprus												
1958-60 av.	.2	--	1.4	5.3	3.4	.3	--	--	--	--	--	.4
1962	--	--	.6	9.8	9.2	.5	--	--	.2	--	--	.9
1963	.9	--	.7	10.1	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
1964 2/	.9	--	.7	11.0	8.0	.5	--	.9	.1	--	--	.7
Iran												
1958-60 av.	--	24.0	6.6	10.9	1.0	6.4	--	.3	.1	--	--	6.0
1962	.2	26.3	11.5	12.2	1.1	4.4	--	--	1.2	--	1.6	5.9
1963	--	26.0	11.4	11.6	1.5	2.8	--	--	1.1	--	1.5	5.8
1964 2/	--	37.3	6.3	12.5	.8	3.2	--	.3	.9	--	1.4	9.6
Iraq												
1958-60 av.	--	2.9	--	10.0	--	3/2.4	--	5.5	--	--	.2	1.3
1962	--	1.0	--	19.8	1.0	2.9	--	17.0	--	--	.5	2.7
1963	.1	.6	--	25.3	.5	5.9	--	2.8	.5	--	.9	2.8
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel												
1958-60 av.	--	--	1.8	46.2	.2	--	7.3	.8	--	--	--	--
1962	--	2.5	2.8	51.5	2.0	--	8.7	.4	--	--	--	--
1963	--	.1	1.8	78.0	2.6	--	5.3	--	--	--	---	--
1964 2/	--	1.8	1.1	55.6	1.3	.4	5.8	.6	--	--	--	--
Jordan												
1958-60 av.	--	--	--	1.2	2.7	--	--	.4	.1	--	--	.2
1962	--	--	.2	1.8	3.7	--	--	.6	.8	--	--	.2
1963	.7	--	.2	2.3	3.2	.1	--	.3	--	--	--	.5
1964 2/	--	--	.2	2.0	3.2	.2	--	.2	--	--	--	--
Lebanon												
1958-60 av.	.5	.6	--	10.7	2.6	1.5	--	.3	--	--	--	1.0
1962	2.1	2.5	--	12.1	1.8	3.1	.6	1.6	3.7	--	--	--
1963	2.5	3.1	.1	13.4	1.1	2.1	.6	.5	3.9	.1	--	.9
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic												
1958-60 av.	--	57.0	--	.4	.4	9.1	.7	5.9	1.8	--	.1	2.5
1962	--	73.0	--	1.3	--	4.1	--	8.9	--	--	--	.7
1963	1.3	98.1	--	2.1	--	6.9	.3	32.3	n.a.	--	1.1	1.5
1964 2/	2.0	95.1	--	1.8	--	9.1	--	25.3	4.0	--	.9	2.0
Turkey												
1958-60 av.	80.4	40.9	40.6	25.8	--	3/4.0	.2	16.0	3.4	6.7	.4	4.7
1962	96.2	62.5	64.8	27.3	1.2	3.4	.2	1.4	3.9	7.9	--	5.6
1963	66.8	79.5	59.7	26.5	.8	3.3	--	4.5	2.8	10.1	n.a.	6.1
1964 2/	89.7	88.2	57.5	28.0	2.6	4.4	--	4.8	3.1	19.3	n.a.	6.5
Total 4/												
1958-60 av.	81.1	125.4	50.4	110.5	10.3	23.7	8.2	29.2	5.4	6.7	.7	16.1
1962	98.5	167.8	79.9	135.8	20.0	18.4	9.5	29.9	9.8	7.9	2.1	16.0
1963	72.3	207.4	73.9	169.3	15.7	21.1	6.2	40.4	8.3	10.2	3.5	18.7

-- = None or negligible. n.a. = Not available. 1/ Includes potatoes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Two-year average. 4/ Total of above 8 countries.

Table 6.--West Asia: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1962-64

Country and year	Wheat and wheat flour	Other grains & preps.	Fats and oils	Oilseeds	Dairy products	Meat and meat products	Sugar	Tea	Wool and animal hair	Hides and skins	Fruits and nuts	Fresh vegetables
	Million dollars											
Cyprus												
1958-60 av.	2.8	.5	2.3	--	2.5	3.2	1.4	--	--	--	--	.2
1962	3.8	1.8	3.0	--	2.1	2.8	1.1	.1	--	--	--	1.5
1963	.5	1.5	2.1	.3	2.8	2.7	2.0	--	--	--	.3	.6
1964 1/	2.2	2.0	2.1	.2	2.9	3.7	2.5	.1	--	--	.3	.8
Iran												
1958-60 av.	9.4	.3	6.0	.1	1.9	--	30.5	17.5	.3	.9	.7	.4
1962	16.0	3.9	12.1	.4	3.5	.4	15.6	10.0	3.1	3.1	--	--
1963	15.7	4.0	9.2	.4	3.5	.4	12.2	9.8	.3	3.0	.1	--
1964 1/	11.7	.7	10.4	n.a.	4.0	.3	25.6	10.1	4.5	2.8	--	--
Iraq												
1958-60 av.	11.1	.9	4.8	.7	1.6	--	21.1	19.4	--	--	3.7	3.9
1962	--	12.3	4.5	3.8	2.4	--	16.9	23.0	--	--	3.1	3.5
1963	4.3	2.5	6.4	4.7	2.3	--	12.0	24.5	.6	.6	3.0	2.9
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel												
1958-60 av.	20.7	20.8	2.6	15.6	5.1	1.7	6.5	2.5	.9	3.4	.2	--
1962	20.5	24.4	8.3	23.4	1.4	6.0	4.1	1.2	7.6	4.9	1.0	1.9
1963	20.4	29.2	8.9	21.7	2.0	7.1	13.8	1.3	6.9	4.8	1.2	1.8
1964 1/	13.0	25.6	4.4	27.7	3.1	13.0	18.5	1.5	6.7	3.5	2.0	2.5
Jordan:												
1958-60 av.	7.5	3.3	2.2	--	.5	--	3.7	1.3	--	--	2.3	.5
1962	6.5	3.7	1.6	.9	1.2	1.1	3.1	2.1	--	--	3.7	1.5
1963	11.7	6.6	3.1	1.7	1.9	.5	8.7	1.4	--	.7	3.6	1.7
1964 1/	10.0	4.6	3.9	1.1	2.3	.6	5.4	n.a.	--	--	5.0	1.5
Lebanon												
1958-60 av.	9.8	2.8	.2	--	3.8	--	1.5	--	1.5	1.9	.4	1.0
1962	12.3	4.7	.6	3.8	11.5	.7	2.6	.9	1.6	--	3.0	2.0
1963	14.6	6.5	1.0	5.4	6.6	2.1	3.9	.5	1.6	2.7	4.3	5.2
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic												
1958-60 av.	8.4	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	--	5.9	2.8	4.6	--	6.9	.6
1962	11.8	.5	--	--	2.1	--	4.9	4.6	--	2.1	8.6	1.2
1963	.4	3.1	--	2.4	2.4	.2	9.2	3.0	--	.5	10.8	2.6
1964 1/	.2	6.1	--	1.2	3.1	.6	16.9	4.0	--	1.9	12.9	3.4
Turkey												
1958-60 av.	11.6	.7	20.5	--	.7	.4	--	5.9	10.3	2.5	--	--
1962	50.8	1.8	21.6	.3	--	--	--	4.5	19.1	2.4	--	--
1963	57.8	2.4	30.4	.2	--	--	--	2.4	21.9	4.9	--	--
1964 1/	6.1	--	41.6	--	11.3	--	--	.2	15.5	--	--	--
Total 2/												
1958-60 av.	81.3	31.8	40.0	17.8	17.1	5.3	70.6	49.4	17.6	8.7	14.2	6.6
1962	121.7	53.1	51.7	32.6	24.2	11.0	48.3	46.4	31.4	12.5	19.4	11.6
1963	125.4	55.8	61.1	36.8	21.5	13.0	61.8	42.9	31.3	17.2	23.3	14.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of above 8 countries. -- = None or negligible. n.a. = Not available.

Table 7.--United States agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1963 and 1964

Country and year		Live animals	Meat	Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	All other grains and preparations	Nuts	Fruit	Vegetables	Sugar and honey	Syrup and confections
	SITC:	001-003	011-013	022-025	041	046	042	043-048 (exc. 046)	051.7	051-053	054-055	061	062
		1,000 dollars											
Aden	1963:	--	51	3	--	--	1,036	8	--	35	8	1	10
	1964:	--	50	21	23	48	1,088	3	--	27	10	1	14
Bahrain	1963:	--	133	21	--	907	43	26	9	220	73	1	42
	1964:	--	85	10	--	529	25	46	6	170	84	2	86
Cyprus	1963:	--	6	46	632	48	20	16	--	14	17	2	2
	1964:	--	21	22	2,080	62	19	8	--	41	12	--	4
Iran	1963:	4	17	526	9,218	3,744	12	577	2	84	35	6	27
	1964:	23	62	1,460	13,690	1,668	126	1,699	8	136	83	11	71
Iraq	1963:	1/	11	4	3,111	32	282	167	3	29	13	2	106
	1964:	--	8	272	7,293	1,452	4,800	355	2	41	147	5	749
Israel	1963:	88	1,131	1,304	14,175	119	1,418	18,892	71	229	595	23	6
	1964:	93	4,200	1,794	12,936	213	1,790	16,050	106	163	586	37	7
Jordan	1963:	1	9	94	4,950	8,589	15	1,548	2	34	21	1/	26
	1964:	2	27	60	176	7,725	42	177	3	29	25	5	38
Kuwait	1963:	4	539	54	74	1,191	944	156	27	226	415	17	81
	1964:	--	573	28	96	1,050	908	222	32	218	377	25	340
Lebanon	1963:	73	142	627	136	3,308	108	139	15	382	103	26	91
	1964:	100	199	313	--	2,763	234	315	17	382	164	31	137
Saudi Arabia	1963:	--	396	170	119	4,521	6,283	301	83	579	331	41	58
	1964:	2	643	281	492	5,132	5,437	353	62	456	393	76	208
Syrian Arab Republic	1963:	--	7	87	--	--	--	86	3	6	13	--	5
	1964:	--	20	49	--	86	--	200	1	4	3	5	38
Turkey	1963:	3	25	1,046	30,995	995	--	1,922	--	15	115	1	1/
	1964:	3	41	1,352	8,713	624	--	33	--	26	136	1/	2
Other	1963:	9	67	3	298	183	34	14	7	35	63	3	54
	1964:	--	77	10	--	193	21	30	7	56	44	1	72
Total	1963:	182	2,534	3,985	63,708	23,637	10,195	23,852	222	1,888	1,802	123	508
	1964:	223	6,006	5,672	45,499	21,545	14,490	19,491	244	1,749	2,064	199	1,766

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.--United States agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Country and year		Coffee	Cocoa and chocolate	Tea	Spices	Animal feed	Margarine & shortening	Food preparations (nes)	Beverages	Tobacco, unmfd.	Hides and skins	Oilseeds and oil nuts	Crude rubber
	SITC:	071	072-073	074	075	081	091	099	111-112	121	211-212	221	231.1
		1,000 dollars											
Aden	1963:	20	1	--	2	--	--	4	--	7	--	--	--
	1964:	12	--	--	1	--	2	5	5	5	--	--	--
Bahrain	1963:	8	1	--	2	5	3	26	--	--	--	--	--
	1964:	12	12	--	1	4	3	24	7	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	1963:	3	2	--	2	8	1	3	--	307	--	--	--
	1964:	1	14	--	1/	49	--	2	1	339	--	--	--
Iran	1963:	16	1	--	1	--	15	44	--	--	1	1	--
	1964:	27	22	--	3	33	5	309	15	--	3	3	--
Iraq	1963:	22	1	--	1	1	1	26	--	965	--	--	--
	1964:	18	--	1/	1	4	--	16	5	152	60	--	--
Israel	1963:	15	4	2	--	34	--	62	--	404	519	19,228	--
	1964:	35	1	6	--	36	--	60	7	284	818	20,923	--
Jordan	1963:	17	2	1	--	84	6	10	--	676	20	--	--
	1964:	24	2	1	--	103	6	11	--	1,137	--	--	--
Kuwait	1963:	50	1	1	4	59	18	71	--	--	--	--	--
	1964:	33	16	4	3	159	17	68	3	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	1963:	59	8	1	7	1,312	101	103	--	--	5	--	--
	1964:	131	10	--	9	2,257	155	122	--	72	76	168	--
Saudi Arabia	1963:	150	12	2	28	38	55	172	1/	--	--	1	--
	1964:	181	65	4	23	193	86	160	53	--	--	--	--
Syrian Arab Republic	1963:	73	1	--	1	66	--	2	--	109	40	--	--
	1964:	198	--	--	--	30	3	72	--	345	1	51	--
Turkey	1963:	3	--	--	6	8	--	33	--	--	1,663	1	361
	1964:	5	11	--	--	20	--	11	2	--	2,090	141	--
Other	1963:	4	--	1	1	3	6	10	--	2	--	--	--
	1964:	16	--	1	3	1	9	7	2	--	--	--	--
Total	1963:	440	34	8	55	1,618	206	566	1/	2,470	2,248	19,231	361
	1964:	693	153	16	44	2,889	286	867	100	2,334	3,048	21,286	--

Table 7.--United States agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Country and year		Wool and hair	Cotton and other vegetable fibers	Crude animal material	Crude vegetable material	Animal fats and oils	Vegetable fats and oils	Animal & veg. fats and oils, prep.	Essential oils, flavoring and other	Raw material edible	Special trans-actions	Total agricul-tural	Total exports
	SITC:	262	263-265	291	292	411	421-422	431	551	599.5	931		
		1,000 dollars											
Aden	1963:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1,187	5,868
	1964:	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	118	--	39	1,477	5,201
Bahrain	1963:	--	1	1/	6	--	1	1	--	--	--	1,529	8,983
	1964:	--	--	--	8	--	1/	1/	74	--	158	1,346	8,809
Cyprus	1963:	--	6	4	1	--	--	--	12	--	138	1,290	3,483
	1964:	--	--	--	2	--	--	3	86	61	40	2,867	4,586
Iran	1963:	--	1	5	83	3,131	6,805	372	200	4	681	25,613	90,128
	1964:	--	1	34	271	2,414	11,586	1,830	563	--	1,786	37,942	130,863
Iraq	1963:	--	--	1	154	506	--	--	--	7	--	5,445	32,800
	1964:	--	2.396	5	218	552	--	--	641	--	784	19,976	56,398
Israel	1963:	2	1,300	6	368	309	5,014	201	158	25	95	65,797	154,243
	1964:	9	4,602	4	353	2	3,778	171	122	--	1,980	71,166	165,023
Jordan	1963:	--	1	5	58	--	538	4	--	--	83	16,794	37,063
	1964:	--	--	17	84	27	123	284	61	--	1,657	11,846	20,322
Kuwait	1963:	--	1	2	5	--	5	23	--	--	--	3,968	59,980
	1964:	--	1	3	63	--	--	8	313	--	703	5,263	55,305
Lebanon	1963:	1	166	31	64	1	363	29	13	3	--	7,417	51,169
	1964:	2	501	23	173	1/	47	213	492	--	928	10,034	56,981
Saudi Arabia	1963:	1/	--	4	81	7	35	22	--	1/	30	13,519	69,299
	1964:	--	1	6	45	--	4	31	164	--	814	15,365	89,156
Syrian Arab Republic	1963:	--	--	1	31	--	--	1	--	--	--	532	15,142
	1964:	--	2	--	77	--	--	--	6	--	77	1,268	11,016
Turkey	1963:	1	12	1	10	3,783	20,815	19	11	88	631	62,563	215,795
	1964:	--	79	1	121	5,730	6,934	11,951	34	--	3,566	41.626	160,698
Other	1963:	--	--	--	11	7	3	--	--	--	20	838	17,597
	1964:	--	--	--	23	--	2	--	48	--	3	626	16,939
Total	1963:	4	1,488	60	872	7,744	33.579	672	394	127	1.679	206,492	761,550
	1964:	11	7,583	94	1,442	8,725	22,474	14,491	2,722	61	12.535	220,802	781,297

-- = None, negligible. 1/ Less than $500.

Table 8.--United States agricultural imports from West Asia, by country, 1960-64.

Country and year	Fruit, fresh, dried or preserved	Nuts	Tobacco	Wool	Hides and skins	Animal hair	Sausage casings	Other agricultural	All agricultural	Nonagricultural imports	Total imports
SITC:	051-053 (exc. nuts)	051.7	121	262 (exc. hair)	211	262.3-262.5	291.93	Other			
	1,000 dollars										
Aden											
1960	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	179	186	80	266
1961	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	88	112	126	238
1962	--	--	--	--	58	--	--	12	70	44	114
1963	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	71	76	50	126
1964	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	130	155	251	406
Bahrain											
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,916	2,916
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	929	929
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	646	646
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,102	3,102
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,727	2,727
Cyprus											
1960	--	--	505	266	--	--	--	45	816	1,589	2,405
1961	--	--	476	222	--	--	--	37	735	479	1,214
1962	--	--	285	372	--	--	--	38	695	106	801
1963	8	--	304	340	--	--	--	32	704	143	847
1964	--	--	363	500	--	--	--	146	1,009	184	1,193
Iran											
1960	982	2,316	--	577	6,811	9,234	98	1,735	21,753	30,894	52,647
1961	1,156	1,791	--	259	4,936	4,895	5	832	13,874	47,164	61,038
1962	991	2,916	2	152	5,609	3,964	18	1,387	15,039	42,322	57,361
1963	984	3,781	1	797	4,942	5,984	13	399	16,901	48,511	65,412
1964	1,571	2,344	--	406	9,496	4,825	29	1,471	20,142	57,401	77,543
Iraq											
1960	1,947	--	--	5,624	179	50	267	288	8,355	18,448	26,803
1961	2,012	--	--	5,245	9	21	244	516	8,047	21,017	29,064
1962	1,961	--	--	3,934	--	5	305	235	6,440	2,167	8,607
1963	3,066	--	--	4,830	32	38	52	461	8,479	776	9,255
1964	2,246	--	--	4,407	7	19	12	562	7,253	183	7,436
Israel											
1960	66	--	34	--	96	46	--	547	789	26,490	27,279
1961	158	--	4	--	80	--	--	582	824	31,711	32,535
1962	--	--	--	--	6	19	--	908	933	40,109	41,042
1963	559	28	--	48	--	--	--	993	1,628	45,437	47,065
1964	428	--	--	14	--	14	--	1,240	1,696	53,726	55,422
Jordan											
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	91	91
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	17	479	496
1962	--	1	--	--	6	--	--	--	7	68	75
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	77	81
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	166	186

Table 8.--United States agricultural imports from West Asia by country, 1960-64 - continued

Country and year	Fruit, fresh, dried, or preserved	Nuts	Tobacco	Wool	Hides and skins	Animal hair	Sausage casings	Other agricultural	All agricultural	Nonagricultural imports	Total imports
SITC	051-053 (exc. nuts)	051.7	121	262 (exc. hair)	211	262.3-262.5	291 93				
	-1,000 dollars-										
Kuwait											
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	123,911	123,911
1961	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	108,258	108,258
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86,783	86,783
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66,375	66,375
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	51,706	51,706
Lebanon											
1960	--	5	1,385	698	644	--	425	66	3,223	548	3,771
1961	--	12	966	1,292	341	--	280	63	2,954	809	3,763
1962	23	43	1,098	1,553	306	--	468	112	3,603	679	4,282
1963	1	67	1,371	2,576	339	3	320	481	5,158	1,517	6,675
1964	--	--	1,066	2,098	965	--	929	189	5,247	2,989	8,236
Saudi Arabia											
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	27	65,484	65,511
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,708	55,708
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	66,300	66,310
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	77,255	77,261
1964	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	34	85,833	85,867
Syrian Arab Republic											
1960	--	--	220	4,874	643	--	3	184	5,924	913	6,837
1961	--	--	253	3,595	431	--	--	167	4,446	735	5,181
1962	2	--	181	2,270	173	--	4	96	2,726	1,356	4,082
1963	20	--	136	4,148	196	6	--	143	4,649	145	4,794
1964	4	--	126	3,795	566	--	--	258	4,749	573	5,322
Turkey											
1960	1,131	7,187	50,341	2,124	1,631	270	163	2,564	65,411	5,367	70,778
1961	1,376	4,514	49,282	1,317	1,737	147	190	1,558	60,121	4,913	65,034
1962	1,258	6,422	45,530	846	1,048	123	187	8,294	63,708	6,796	70,504
1963	515	6,842	46,064	1,402	537	318	311	3,414	59,403	3,180	62,583
1964	690	6,034	44,040	1,043	1,258	213	270	2,292	55,840	4,622	60,462
Other											
1960	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	655	719	3,578	4,297
1961	--	--	--	--	209	--	--	486	695	23,370	24,065
1962	--	--	--	--	142	30	--	528	700	22,949	23,649
1963	--	--	--	--	136	44	--	429	609	28,473	29,082
1964	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	1,243	1,353	42,502	43,855
Total											
1960	4,126	9,508	52,485	14,163	10,075	9,600	956	6,290	107,203	280,309	387,512
1961	4,702	6,317	50,981	11,930	7,767	5,063	719	4,346	91,825	295,698	387,523
1962	4,235	9,382	47,096	9,127	7,348	4,141	982	11,620	93,931	270,325	364,256
1963	5,153	10,718	47,876	14,141	6,187	6,393	696	6,453	97,617	275,041	372,658
1964	4,939	8,378	45,595	12,263	12,461	5,071	1,240	7,552	97,499	302,863	400,361

-- = None, negligible.

Table 9.--Northern Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1963-65

Country and year	Wheat	Barley	Sorghum and millet	Corn	Rice, paddy	Sugar, raw	Citrus 1/	Grapes	Dates	Potatoes	Cottonseed	Peanuts, unsh.	Sesame	Olive oil 2/	Cotton
	-1,000 metric tons-														
Algeria															
1957-59 av.	1,198	679	--	8	7	--	345	2,042	122	249	2	--	--	20	1
1960-62 av.	1,217	610	--	10	5	--	387	2,178	138	252	2	--	--	17	1
1963	1,589	949	--	11	3	--	430	2,178	131	252	2	--	--	18	1
1964	1,121	359	--	11	4	--	450	2,206	133	260	2	--	--	20	1
1965 3/	1,350	348	--	11	4	--	430	2,100	125	253	2	--	--	18	1
Libya															
1957-59 av.	42	124	3	1	--	--	8	11	43	19	--	11	--	7	--
1960-62 av.	37	110	4	2	--	--	8	6	40	26	--	7	--	8	--
1963	38	113	5	2	--	--	8	8	45	28	--	15	--	3	--
1964	27	87	4	2	--	--	8	8	46	27	--	15	--	18	--
1965 3/	35	109	5	2	--	--	8	7	45	27	--	14	--	9	--
Morocco															
1957-59 av.	977	1,161	69	306	23	--	400	388	62	122	5	--	--	22	2
1960-62 av.	983	955	63	319	15	--	474	334	69	139	7	--	--	22	3
1963	1,196	1,463	98	397	20	--	629	417	80	225	11	--	--	24	5
1964	1,196	1,169	69	320	17	--	619	420	85	284	16	--	--	15	8
1965 3/	1,347	1,199	46	270	17	--	622	430	85	284	23	--	--	27	11
Sudan															
1957-59 av.	27	1	1,384	45	--	--	6	--	32	3	194	125	138	--	101
1960-62 av.	28	2	1,507	36	--	--	8	--	36	3	317	171	144	--	161
1963	30	2	1,625	40	--	--	10	--	40	4	208	150	150	--	98
1964	27	2	1,638	40	--	--	10	--	42	5	309	181	170	--	152
1965 3/	30	2	1,645	40	--	--	12	--	45	5	353	185	175	--	174
Tunisia															
1957-59 av.	514	234	4	4	--	--	84	234	38	32	--	--	--	75	--
1960-62 av.	364	112	3	4	--	--	74	221	31	41	--	--	--	68	--
1963	656	260	4	2	--	5	88	221	30	36	--	--	--	89	--
1964	351	130	4	2	--	7	90	225	30	65	--	--	--	95	--
1965 3/	520	180	5	3	--	5	90	226	30	67	--	--	--	59	--
United Arab Rep.															
1957-59 av.	1,440	136	580	1,584	1,396	328	287	93	344	281	826	33	15	--	436
1960-62 av.	1,509	145	631	1,771	1,555	338	303	109	405	379	817	44	14	--	423
1963	1,493	134	729	1,867	2,213	383	386	105	440	420	867	45	15	--	442
1964	1,500	142	660	1,934	2,036	428	396	130	450	430	952	46	16	--	504
1965 3/	1,475	146	700	1,999	2,300	454	410	132	445	432	1,100	50	18	--	566
Total 4/															
1957-59 av.	4,198	2,335	2,040	1,948	1,426	328	1,130	2,768	641	706	1,027	169	153	124	540
1960-62 av.	4,138	1,934	2,208	2,142	1,575	338	1,254	2,848	719	840	1,143	222	158	115	588
1963	5,002	2,921	2,461	2,319	2,236	388	1,551	2,929	766	965	1,088	210	165	134	546
1964	4,222	1,889	2,375	2,309	2,057	435	1,573	2,989	786	1,071	1,279	242	186	148	665
1965 3/	4,757	1,984	2,401	2,325	2,321	459	1,572	2,895	775	1,068	1,478	249	193	113	752

1/ Harvest beginning late in year indicated and carrying over into following year.
2/ Oil pressed in marketing season beginning November 1 of year indicated.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Total for the 6 listed countries.
-- = None, negligible.

Table 10.--Northern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58, annual 1962-64.

Country and year	Cotton	Wine	Fresh vege-tables	Fruit	Oil & oilseeds 1/	Feed grains	Wheat & wheat flour	Hides and skins	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports	Percent agri. of total exports
	Million dollars											Percent
Algeria												
1955-58 av.	1.1	207.5	23.5	45.7	5.3	3.2	20.8	6.6	22.4	336.1	459.0	73
1961	.4	189.5	17.0	33.5	--	4.5	5.6	8.0	27.0	285.5	675.0	42
1962	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	721.0	--
1963	n.a.	102.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	680.0	--
Libya												
1955-58 av.	--	--	--	3.0	1.8	--	--	.6	4.4	9.8	12.1	81
1962	--	--	--	.5	3.3	--	--	.7	.6	5.1	137.2	4
1963	--	--	--	2/.3	3.1	--	--	.7	.7	4.8	373.9	1
1964	--	--	--	2/.6	3.3	--	--	1.0	.5	5.4	700.5	1
Morocco												
1955-58 av.	1.8	11.5	14.5	25.4	5.8	19.4	12.8	--	32.8	124.0	323.2	38
1962	2.5	14.1	27.2	40.4	.7	2.0	6.4	--	21.5	114.8	348.3	33
1963	3.5	17.0	33.2	51.5	7.3	14.7	1.0	.7	26.4	155.3	383.9	40
1964	5.0	23.6	62.5	67.0	2.1	11.9	..1	--	13.9	186.1	432.8	43
Sudan												
1955-58 av.	85.3	--	--	10.5	17.8	--	--	2.7	29.3	145.6	148.7	98
1962	124.9	--	--	.3	38.6	4.2	--	2.8	47.7	218.5	228.1	96
1963	131.7	--	--	.2	44.5	4.9	--	3.7	35.0	220.0	221.3	99
1964	93.5	--	--	.1	49.9	5.0	--	2.8	40.0	191.3	195.7	98
Tunisia												
1955-58 av.	--	16.4	.8	5.6	16.0	2.5	--	1.5	8.9	51.7	125.4	41
1962	--	18.4	1.0	8.7	32.3	2.7	3.4	1.2	8.5	76.2	116.8	65
1963	--	24.4	1.6	5.2	3/23.6	2.7	8.7	.8	16.9	83.9	125.9	67
1964	--	20.4	1.9	8.8	3/26.7	n.a.	6.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	129.7	--
United Arab Republic 4/												
1955-58 av.	316.0	--	13.0	3.3	3.8	5/20.2	--	--	17.0	373.3	438.3	85
1962	211.6	--	24.4	1.8	.8	5/17.0	--	--	14.4	270.0	399.2	68
1963	278.2	--	23.8	1.4	1.5	5/44.9	1.0	1.3	10.4	362.5	521.6	69
1964	268.1	--	17.4	2.1	1.2	5/69.8	--	--	10.6	362.2	539.1	67
Total 6/												
1955-58 av.	404.2	235.4	51.8	93.5	50.5	45.3	33.6	11.4	114.8	1,040.5	1,506.7	69
1962 7/	339.4	222.0	69.6	85.2	75.7	30.4	15.4	12.7	119.7	970.1	1,904.6	51
1963 7/	413.8	230.9	75.6	92.1	80.0	71.7	16.3	15.2	116.4	1,112.0	2,306.6	48

1/ Includes olive oil, cottonseed oil and oilseeds. 2/ Includes some vegetable exports. 3/ Olive oil only.
4/ One Egyptian pound equals $2.87 U.S. for 1955 through 1961; $2.52 U.S. for 1962; and $2.30 U.S. for 1963 and 1964.
5/ Includes rice. 6/ Total for the 6 listed countries. 7/ Includes Algeria at 1961 level.
n.a. = Not available. -- = None, negligible.

Table 11.--Northern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58, annual 1962-64

Country and year	Wheat & wheat flour	Sugar	Dairy products	Tea	Oil & oilseeds	Meat	Coffee	Tobacco	Vege-tables	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports	Percent agri. of total imports
	-Million dollars-												Percent
Algeria													
1955-58 av.	5.2	38.2	27.4	3.6	16.3	15.7	21.7	3.2	2.2	44.9	178.4	907.9	20
1961	36.8	36.4	40.7	2.8	30.2	14.5	16.6	5.9	8.7	27.6	220.2	1,024.0	22
1962	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	682.0	--
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	695.0	--
Libya													
1955-58 av.	3.6	2.1	.8	3.1	.4	--	.2	--	--	4.6	14.8	65.7	23
1962	6.6	1.5	1.8	3.1	.2	.6	.2	--	.4	5.7	20.1	205.6	10
1963	8.3	2.7	2.3	4.0	1.5	.7	--	.3	--	11.6	31.4	238.8	13
1964	9.0	6.1	3.1	4.1	4.3	1.1	--	.5	--	15.3	43.5	292.3	15
Morocco													
1955-58 av.	1.9	37.7	10.9	18.2	10.5	--	4.9	1.7	2.0	15.0	102.8	421.0	24
1962	23.5	25.1	7.6	10.9	9.9	--	3.6	2.0	4.2	10.1	96.9	425.0	23
1963	11.3	25.4	9.6	10.0	14.1	--	5.6	2.6	2.5	8.2	89.3	443.3	20
1964	15.6	64.1	9.3	13.8	22.3	--	5.9	2.8	2.5	17.0	153.3	460.9	33
Sudan													
1955-58 av.	4.4	12.8	--	7.4	--	--	5.0	--	--	6.5	36.1	161.6	22
1962	6.0	8.2	1.0	8.5	.1	.1	3.1	--	1.0	3.8	31.8	260.7	12
1963	8.2	21.3	1.0	8.5	.2	.2	5.8	--	1.7	6.1	53.0	284.8	19
1964	10.1	24.6	1.8	10.5	--	--	5.2	.4	--	14.0	66.6	267.5	25
Tunisia													
1955-58 av.	2.2	10.5	3.7	4.1	2.5	--	1.5	1.3	--	17.4	43.2	170.1	25
1962	19.5	6.6	3.5	4.4	.3	.4	1.3	2.3	1.4	10.2	49.9	218.1	23
1963	10.6	7.2	3.1	4.9	6.8	.4	1.4	2.3	.6	4.9	42.2	221.7	19
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	248.4	--
United Arab Republic 1/													
1955-58 av.	40.5	1.4	2.5	22.2	8.1	2.2	4.4	14.9	3.5	50.9	150.6	474.7	32
1962	101.5	8.6	4.2	25.6	9.9	4.8	2.0	14.7	3.7	34.1	209.1	739.9	28
1963	141.6	11.8	7.6	24.2	30.9	5.5	2.8	16.1	2.0	36.6	279.1	916.3	30
1964	142.8	5.1	2.8	27.8	31.5	4.2	1.6	17.3	2.4	60.5	296.0	953.2	31
Total 2/													
1955-58 av.	57.8	102.7	45.3	58.6	37.8	17.9	37.7	21.1	7.7	139.3	525.9	2,201.0	24
1962 3/	193.9	86.4	58.8	55.3	50.6	20.4	26.8	24.9	19.4	91.5	628.0	2,873.3	22
1963 3/	216.8	104.8	64.3	54.4	83.7	21.3	32.2	27.2	15.5	95.0	715.2	3,128.9	23

1/ One Egyptian pound equals $2.87 U.S. for 1955 through 1961; $2.52 U.S. for 1962; and $2.30 U.S. for 1963 and 1964.
2/ Total for 6 listed countries.
3/ Includes allowance for Algeria at the 1961 level of imports.
-- = None, negligible.
n.a. = Not available.

Table 12.--United States agricultural exports to Northern Africa, by country, 1960-64

Country and year	Wheat & wheat flour	Barley	Other grains & preps.	Tallow	Cotton	Tobacco	Veg. oil & fats	Oilseeds	Dairy products	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Non-agri-cultural	Total exports
	1,000 dollars												
Algeria													
1960	757	--	217	57	--	270	--	59	164	49	1,573	22,106	23,679
1961	1/21,650	776	230	--	26	255	--	--	641	281	23,859	18,246	42,105
1962	1/23,132	2,844	--	445	12	76	1,446	--	1,257	5,122	34,334	15,536	49,870
1963	1/20,901	--	19	76	85	18	4,182	--	1/1,932	2,220	29,433	15,132	44,565
1964	1/26,796	--	--	1,092	340	66	1,282	--	1/2,677	4,944	37,197	15,772	52,969
Libya													
1960	2,005	1,858	63	--	--	--	--	--	86	1,247	5,259	36,664	41,923
1961	1/ 1,946	734	145	87	--	87	--	4	108	406	3,517	26,769	30,286
1962	360	--	40	--	--	159	--	--	7	761	1,327	42,547	43,874
1963	6	--	58	--	--	173	35	1	44	1,602	1,919	41,466	43,385
1964	656	--	123	--	--	373	48	18	61	1,203	2,482	56,171	58,653
Morocco													
1960	1/ 5,348	--	1/631	1,399	1,444	38	5,731	1,313	138	342	16,384	17,737	34,121
1961	1/28,636	8,620	35	1,076	1,960	206	5,484	1,053	640	702	48,412	17,558	65,970
1962	1/20,164	3,471	21	1,397	1,654	219	2,907	1,503	1,029	1,421	33,786	18,818	52,604
1963	1/17,079	--	18	1,399	1,168	317	11,357	815	1/442	3,964	36,559	19,601	56,160
1964	1/ 8,794	--	3,243	1,590	1,961	186	4,315	723	1/879	12	21,703	15,471	37,174
Sudan													
1960	--	--	--	291	--	--	--	--	4	25	320	6,227	6,547
1961	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	8	11	20	103	11,495	11,598
1962	3,484	--	--	138	--	--	--	12	18	58	3,710	9,187	12,897
1963	5,976	--	13	--	--	--	--	4	29	68	6,090	9,932	16,022
1964	7,363	--	16	51	--	376	--	64	50	100	8,020	7,440	15,460
Tunisia													
1960	10,237	223	608	--	--	265	--	--	324	24	11,681	9,569	21,250
1961	25,934	2,333	2,937	--	--	34	--	--	512	269	32,019	7,493	39,512
1962	24,960	2,032	1,507	--	--	374	2,273	--	1,730	359	33,235	12,621	45,856
1963	8,947	--	836	--	229	445	3,682	--	293	316	14,748	11,152	25,900
1964	5,161	0	227	--	702	873	3,975	--	823	612	12,373	19,728	32,101
United Arab Republic													
1960	1/73,545	--	1/4,884	4,515	--	8,683	4,649	--	1,978	882	99,136	51,454	150,590
1961	1/72,165	--	1/6,722	4,389	--	945	5,074	--	3,426	4,414	97,135	64,684	161,819
1962	1/103,720	--	20,258	6,117	--	8,595	23,598	--	3,970	4,960	171,218	63,167	234,385
1963	115,481	--	11,480	8,217	--	10,220	641	--	2,293	933	149,265	60,161	209,426
1964	122,671	--	23,786	8,844	--	8,827	13,796	--	3,516	9,358	190,798	77,014	267,812
Total													
1960	91,892	2,081	6,403	6,262	1,444	9,256	10,380	1,372	2,694	2,569	134,353	143,757	278,110
1961	150,331	12,463	10,069	5,616	1,986	1,527	10,558	1,065	5,338	6,092	205,045	146,245	351,290
1962	175,820	8,347	21,826	8,097	1,666	9,423	30,224	1,515	8,011	12,681	277,610	161,876	439,486
1963	168,390	--	12,424	9,692	1,482	11,173	19,897	820	5,033	9,103	238,014	157,444	395,458
1964	171,441	--	27,395	11,577	3,003	10,701	23,416	805	8,006	16,229	272,573	191,596	464,169

1/ Includes significant identifiable shipments under food for relief or charity.
-- = None, negligible.

Table 13.--United States agricultural imports from Northern Africa, by country, 1960-64

Country and year	Cotton	Hides and skins	Olives and olive oil	Wool & animal hair	Drugs spices & herbs	Beeswax	Sesame seed	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Non-agri-cultural	Total imports
					1,000 dollars						
Algeria											
1960	--	32	13	--	461	--	--	21	527	847	1,374
1961	--	--	37	--	26	--	--	22	85	175	260
1962	--	--	66	--	376	--	--	38	480	4,833	5,313
1963	--	--	63	--	193	--	--	25	281	561	842
1964	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	6	216	5,129	5,345
Libya											
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	18	301	319
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	457	459
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1/	1/	11,779	11,779
1963	--	--	--	1	---	--	--	--	1	15,985	15,986
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,554	28,554
Morocco											
1960	--	249	194	834	179	44	--	916	2,416	7,724	10,140
1961	--	203	220	792	565	57	--	1,045	2,882	8,142	11,024
1962	--	213	183	467	528	41	--	782	2.214	8,370	10,584
1963	--	107	197	664	460	7	--	599	2,034	4,553	6,587
1964	--	24	198	554	1,144	18	--	397	2.335	4,712	7,047
Sudan											
1960	8	770	--	--	106	8	25	9	926	4,152	5,078
1961	4	618	--	--	28	--	195	4	849	3,475	4,324
1962	490	540	--	--	12	--	--	--	1,042	3,300	4,342
1963	692	313	--	--	78	15	--	--	1,098	3,858	4,956
1964	894	669	--	--	143	80	--	--	1,786	4,240	6,026
Tunisia											
1960	--	--	244	--	--	--	--	1	245	423	668
1961	--	--	568	--	--	--	--	5	573	84	657
1962	--	--	1,118	--	--	--	--	16	1,134	276	1,410
1963	--	--	699	7	35	--	--	4	745	234	979
1964	--	10	554	--	14	--	--	11	589	526	1,115
United Arab Republic											
1960	12,911	89	--	--	--	88	25	321	13.434	11,275	24,709
1961	14,404	143	--	44	--	31	20	601	15.243	6,782	22,025
1962	11,814	252	--	--	--	49	7	1,160	13.282	9,773	23,055
1963	10,828	176	--	32	4	91	--	306	11,437	9,775	21,212
1964	14,471	158	--	55	--	97	--	395	15.176	9,110	24,286
Total											
1960	12,919	1.140	451	834	746	140	50	1 286	17 566	24,722	42,288
1961	14,408	964	825	836	619	88	215	1,679	19,634	19,115	38,749
1962	12,304	1,005	1,367	467	916	90	7	1.996	18,152	38,331	56,483
1963	11,520	596	959	704	770	113	--	934	15.596	34,966	50,562
1964	15,365	861	752	609	1,511	195	--	809	20,102	52,271	72,373

1/ Less than $500.
-- = None, negligible

Table 14.--Southern Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, average 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1963-65

Country and year	Corn	Rice	Sorghum and millet	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Sugar, raw	Peanuts (unsh.)	Palm kernels	Palm oil	Cotton	Tobacco	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Rubber	Bananas and plantains
							-1,000 metric tons								
Angola															
1957-59 average	445	28	67	1,208	114	58	23	11	35	8	2	91	--	--	432
1960-62 "	433	27	65	1,258	117	62	27	13	39	6	2	173	--	--	390
1963	400	25	70	1,300	150	71	34	14	36	5	2	168	--	--	400
1964	400	26	70	1,320	170	64	30	18	41	4	3	192	--	--	410
1965 2/	375	32	75	1,400	180	66	30	20	35	5	3	186	--	--	420
Burundi															
1957-59 average	107	3	83	1,137	722	--	2	--	1	2	--	19	--	--	954
1960-62 "	80	2	70	462	530	--	2	--	1	3	--	12	--	--	1,058
1963	92	3	80	355	433	--	2	--	1	3	--	15	--	--	780
1964	110	3	92	491	1,044	--	5	--	1	2	--	12	--	--	792
1965 2/	113	3	95	505	1,075	--	5	--	1	2	--	14	--	--	815
Cameroon															
1957-59 average	172	11	208	759	834	--	68	28	35	7	2	32	67	4	660
1960-62 "	181	11	215	783	860	--	84	20	37	11	2	48	76	4	676
1963	183	11	220	798	873	--	102	20	37	15	3	48	88	4	690
1964	185	11	222	806	881	--	104	20	38	16	3	54	90	4	696
1965 2/	188	11	224	815	890	--	104	20	39	17	3	57	86	4	705
Congo (Leopoldville)															
1957-59 average	328	172	54	7,522	331	29	173	150	234	50	1	66	5	37	1,687
1960-62 "	290	53	50	6,418	285	32	130	134	302	34	1	58	6	36	1,352
1963	232	60	43	6,073	300	41	90	135	283	16	1	66	7	37	1,343
1964	237	55	44	6,221	300	30	86	135	200	13	1	48	6	37	1,343
1965 2/	237	56	44	6,221	307	40	80	138	120	7	1	60	6	38	1,374
Dahomey															
1957-59 average	190	2	76	886	614	--	24	48	34	1	1	1	--	--	--
1960-62 "	213	1	70	1,100	600	--	28	47	38	2	1	1	--	--	--
1963	230	2	70	1,000	540	--	30	50	40	2	1	2	--	--	--
1964	236	2	72	1,028	555	--	30	50	41	2	1	2	--	--	--
1965 2/	243	2	74	1,057	570	--	30	56	42	2	1	2	--	--	--
Ethiopia															
1957-59 average	166	--	3/1,755	--	44	38	21	--	--	2	--	59	--	--	29
1960-62 "	175	--	3/1,808	--	50	53	30	--	--	2	--	80	--	--	34
1963	200	--	3/1,770	--	57	66	32	--	--	3	--	96	--	--	40
1964	205	--	3/1,865	--	62	69	32	--	--	3	--	93	--	--	42
1965 2/	215	--	3/1,910	--	64	70	32	--	--	3	--	94	--	--	44

Ghana															
1957-59 average	181	28	217	675	1,809	--	39	11	32	--	1	1	264	--	1,731
1960-62 "	235	31	200	951	2,007	--	66	12	37	--	2	2	428	--	1,967
1963	241	33	195	1,147	2,214	--	104	12	42	--	2	3	448	--	2,111
1964	254	38	200	1,176	2,269	--	104	12	43	--	2	3	560	--	2,164
1965 2/	254	39	205	1,208	2,330	--	104	12	44	--	3	3	425	--	2,222
Guinea															
1957-59 average	124	308	109	379	155	--	25	22	10	--	--	11	--	--	59
1960-62 "	149	319	138	407	169	--	24	20	11	--	--	13	--	--	68
1963	150	320	138	420	179	--	11	23	11	--	--	10	--	--	81
1964	125	300	142	420	184	--	15	24	11	--	--	10	--	--	87
1965 2/	125	300	146	420	187	--	15	25	13	--	--	10	--	--	85
Ivory Coast															
1957-59 average	113	138	90	533	1,402	--	24	14	11	2	2	135	54	--	518
1960-62 "	121	179	71	665	1,391	--	22	14	23	1	2	164	94	--	906
1963	150	200	90	700	1,534	--	26	15	24	3	2	261	98	--	840
1964	155	220	95	715	1,557	--	30	13	20	3	2	210	148	--	1,065
1965 2/	155	225	95	720	1,560	--	30	13	20	4	2	288	130	--	1,075
Kenya															
1957-59 average	1,101	6	173	48	63	30	2	--	--	3	4/	25	--	--	--
1960-62 "	1,329	14	150	49	50	35	3	--	--	3	1	35	--	--	--
1963	1,400	14	150	50	60	54	4	--	--	4	1	44	--	--	--
1964	1,049	13	150	50	60	37	3	--	--	4	1	40	--	--	--
1965 2/	851	15	150	50	60	33	3	--	--	5	1	48	--	--	--
Liberia															
1957-59 average	11	176	--	207	21	4	3	14	13	--	--	1	1	42	76
1960-62 "	11	138	--	226	23	4	3	12	11	--	--	2	1	45	77
1963	10	180	--	230	23	5	2	7	12	--	--	3	1	40	78
1964	11	180	--	230	23	5	2	7	12	--	--	4	1	43	78
1965 2/	11	184	--	230	23	5	2	10	15	--	--	4	1	50	78
Malagasy Republic															
1957-59 average	73	1,113	--	670	326	59	32	--	--	--	4	53	--	--	158
1960-62 "	87	1,217	--	738	346	88	27	--	--	--	5	55	--	--	129
1963	95	1,256	--	830	358	115	32	--	--	--	5	50	--	--	140
1964	95	1,300	--	860	363	117	33	--	--	--	6	63	--	--	140
1965 2/	95	1,330	--	860	365	134	35	--	--	--	6	53	--	--	140
Mali															
1957-59 average	56	179	689	200	60	--	96	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
1960-62 "	64	180	795	190	56	--	109	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
1963	72	190	940	210	59	--	115	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
1964	70	165	770	214	60	--	132	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
1965 2/	75	170	795	210	60	--	118	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--Southern Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, average 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1963-65 - Continued

Country and year	Corn	Rice	Sorghum and millet	Cassava	Other root crops1/	Sugar, raw	Peanuts (unsh.)	Palm kernels	Palm oil	Cotton	Tobacco	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Rubber	Bananas and plantains
	1,000 metric tons														
Niger															
1957-59 average	3	5	924	83	--	--	136	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
1960-62 "	3	8	948	101	--	--	169	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
1963	3	10	990	106	--	--	220	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
1964	3	11	1,017	109	--	--	199	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
1965 2/	3	11	1,043	112	--	--	164	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Nigeria															
1957-59 average	1,032	332	2,800	8,283	10,577	43	1,070	438	538	39	11	--	122	44	1,550
1960-62 "	1,025	350	3,267	9,983	11,173	44	1,305	410	534	48	14	--	188	58	1,633
1963	1,105	330	3,400	10,400	11,540	47	1,393	407	510	48	7	--	220	64	1,670
1964	1,130	375	3,540	10,540	11,640	50	1,234	395	515	46	13	--	299	73	1,675
1965 2/	1,135	385	3,610	10,800	11,900	54	1,338	417	530	49	14	--	200	78	1,700
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia															
1957-59 average	1,355	8	390	412	134	8	172	--	--	3	92	--	--	--	65
1960-62 "	1,693	9	400	353	164	49	333	--	--	5	121	--	--	--	80
1963	1,752	10	364	329	165	127	411	--	--	7	113	--	--	--	90
1964	1,905	10	356	320	180	156	276	--	--	13	163	--	--	--	95
1965 2/	1,956	11	340	300	190	227	304	--	--	17	140	--	--	--	100
Rwanda															
1957-59 average	52	--	152	282	605	--	3	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	1,029
1960-62 "	48	--	137	126	596	--	2	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	1,184
1963	72	--	129	48	487	--	2	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	879
1964	21	--	148	174	269	--	5	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	1,033
1965 2/	22	--	152	179	276	--	5	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	1,060
Senegal															
1957-59 average	29	68	361	161	26	--	843	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960-62 "	30	81	384	172	29	--	924	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1963	29	105	420	190	32	--	903	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1964	28	100	425	190	32	--	975	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1965 2/	30	105	425	190	32	--	998	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone															
1957-59 average	14	378	27	424	54	--	6	58	38	--	--	4	3	--	139
1960-62 "	11	462	28	432	54	--	6	58	35	--	--	4	4	--	148
1963	10	500	29	451	53	--	5	53	37	--	--	4	4	--	154
1964	10	504	29	460	59	--	5	52	38	--	--	6	4	--	157
1965 2/	10	479	29	460	59	--	5	55	38	--	--	5	4	--	160

South Africa, Rep.of:															
1957-59 average	3,979	--	227	--	336	954	168	--	--	6	30	--	--	--	43
1960-62 "	5,188	--	253	--	372	1,034	218	--	--	8	26	--	--	--	52
1963	6,100	--	293	--	408	1,148	268	--	--	10	28	--	--	--	53
1964	4,280	--	250	--	405	1,266	212	--	--	16	31	--	--	--	34
1965 2/	4,311	--	368	--	389	975	198	--	--	17	29	--	--	--	41
Tanzania															
1957-59 average	537	83	1,012	1,000	263	23	34	--	--	33	3	22	--	--	782
1960-62 "	508	97	1,054	1,018	274	31	29	--	--	34	3	28	--	--	812
1963	648	122	1,050	1,000	290	66	31	--	--	47	3	33	--	--	775
1964	660	110	1,100	1,050	290	65	27	--	--	53	2	34	--	--	800
1965 2/	559	110	1,100	1,050	290	68	28	--	--	60	4	35	--	--	800
Togo															
1957-59 average	71	11	110	333	313	--	10	10	7	2	--	8	8	--	--
1960-62 "	73	11	91	352	374	--	11	14	10	3	--	10	11	--	--
1963	76	13	79	361	373	--	11	14	10	3	--	14	14	--	--
1964	79	14	82	374	396	--	11	14	10	3	--	12	18	--	--
1965 2/	76	14	84	385	408	--	11	14	10	3	--	14	12	--	--
Uganda															
1957-59 average	178	--	590	190	980	89	172	--	--	67	3	98	--	--	2,908
1960-62 "	279	--	413	108	962	103	174	--	--	55	2	136	--	--	3,103
1963	320	--	450	115	975	132	163	--	--	69	2	174	--	--	3,200
1964	305	--	475	120	975	133	163	--	--	78	3	156	--	--	3,250
1965 2/	254	--	475	120	975	145	163	--	--	76	2	168	--	--	3,260
Upper Volta															
1957-59 average	55	17	547	29	48	--	46	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
1960-62 "	63	21	563	30	48	--	101	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
1963	59	25	580	30	50	--	125	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
1964	60	25	591	31	50	--	132	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
1965 2/	61	25	602	32	50	--	132	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Total 5/															
1957-59 av.	10,372	3,066	10,661	25,421	19,831	1,335	3,192	804	988	230	152	640	524	127	12,820
1960-62 av.	12,289	3,211	11,170	25,922	20,530	1,535	3,827	754	1,078	225	182	830	808	143	13,669
1963	13,629	3,409	11,550	26,143	21,153	1,720	4,117	750	1,043	248	170	1,000	880	145	13,324
1964	11,613	3,462	11,735	26,899	21,824	1,992	3,845	740	970	265	231	948	1,126	157	13,861
1965 2/	11,354	3,507	12,041	27,324	22,240	1,817	3,934	780	907	279	209	1,051	1,864	170	14,079

1/ Yams, cocoyams, sweetpotatoes, and white potatoes.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Includes teff.
4/ Less than 500 metric tons.
5/ Total for the 24 listed country units. Does not include data for other countries of Southern Africa.

Table 15.--Southern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1962-64

Country and year	Cocoa	Coffee	Peanuts and products	Oil palm products	Other oil bearing products	Cotton	Fruit, fresh and preserved	Tobacco	Rubber	Sugar	Sisal	Hides and skins	Tea	Corn	Meat	Other agri-cultural exports	Total agri-cultural exports	Total exports	Percent agri-cultural of total
	-Million dollars-																		Per-cent
Angola																			
1955-58 av.	--	51.5	1.0	3.0	.4	3.5	--	.1	--	3.1	6.8	.3	--	4.7	--	5.0	79.4	114.7	69
1961	.1	48.8	.7	3.6	1.0	2.6	.1	.3	--	3.5	11.0	--	--	7.8	1.0	3.9	84.4	135.2	62
1962	.2	64.8	.6	3.7	.5	3.4	--	.3	--	3.5	14.2	.4	--	5.3	.7	6.9	104.5	146.3	71
1963	--	65.4	.3	5.5	.8	2.7	--	.7	--	2.1	19.9	.5	--	4.3	.6	3.4	106.2	161.6	66
Cameroon																			
1955-58 av. 2/	37.2	16.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	4.1	6.5	.9	2.1	--	--	3/.5	--	--	--	4.6	77.4	88.8	87
1962 2/	30.1	21.1	1.3	1.6	.5	6.8	3.6	.7	2.1	--	--	.6	--	--	.2	1.2	69.8	103.4	68
1963 2/	38.1	23.8	2.9	1.8	.2	8.3	3.8	.7	2.1	--	--	.4	--	--	.3	1.2	83.6	118.0	71
1964	34.0	37.8	2.7	3.9	1.1	9.3	7.9	.7	4.6	--	--	.5	.3	--	.2	1.0	104.0	139.9	74
Central African Republic																			
1957-58 av.	--	3.6	.7	.1	.2	8.5	--	.1	.2	--	.2	.1	--	--	--	--	13.7	16.2	85
1962	--	4.2	.4	.1	.2	4.6	--	.1	.4	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.3	10.4	14.2	73
1963	--	3.2	.2	.2	.3	5.5	--	.2	.5	--	.4	.1	--	--	--	.2	10.8	22.0	49
1964	--	8.0	.4	.1	.4	5.6	--	.2	.4	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.2	15.4	28.9	53
Chad																			
1957-59 av.	--	--	.2	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.7	1.6	19.1	19.9	96
1962	--	--	.1	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	.8	--	---	.7	2.1	15.1	16.5	92
1963	--	--	.2	--	--	17.5	.1	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.7	2.7	21.8	22.5	97
1964	--	--	.4	--	--	21.0	--	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.6	2.0	24.6	26.5	93
Congo (Brazzaville)																			
1957-58 av.	.2	.1	1.1	1.6	--	--	.1	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	3.6	13.4	27
1962	.2	.6	.2	.8	--	.8	.1	.1	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	5.5	35.0	16
1963	.5	.4	.3	2.0	.2	--	--	.2	.1	--	--	---	--	---	--	.1	3.8	41.7	9
1964	.5	.6	.1	1.4	--	--	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	3.2	47.4	7
Congo (Leopoldville)																			
1955-58 4/	3.0	50.0	2.4	51.2	3.5	29.1	1.5	--	18.5	--	--	.9	3/2.5	3/.5	--	6.3	169.4	473.9	36
1959 4/	2.9	61.5	2.2	65.4	2.8	27.4	1.2	--	22.3	--	--	.6	2.5	.4	--	8.5	197.7	495.8	40
1962	2.3	13.1	--	37.9	1.0	4.6	.9	--	19.3	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	1.3	82.2	120.6	68
1963	2.4	22.4	--	37.0	1.1	4.2	.6	--	19.3	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	.9	90.6	385.2	24
Dahomey																			
1955-58 av.	--	.7	2.9	9.9	.2	.5	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	14.5	14.9	97
1962	--	1.0	.8	4.7	.4	.2	.2	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	10.6	10.9	97
1964	--	.6	.6	9.7	.8	.5	.1	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	12.7	13.2	96

Ethiopia																			
1955-58 av.	--	42.1	.6	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	8.6	62.2	66.6	93
1962	--	42.8	.7	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	9.9	--	--	.6	16.2	70.8	72.4	98
1963	--	44.4	.9	--	10.2	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	.8	19.1	85.8	89.4	96
1964	--	63.6	n.a.	--	n.a.	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	105.0	n.a.
Gabon																			
1957-58 av.	1.6	.1	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	36.5	5
1962	1.1	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	1.6	58.3	3
1963	1.0	.4	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	1.6	73.4	2
1964	1.2	.7	.1	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	2.4	90.1	3
Ghana																			
1955-58 av.	160.9	.5	--	1.0	.5	--	3/.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	164.9	263.4	63
1962	198.1	1.2	--	.2	.7	--	.7	--	.1	--	--	.1	--	--	--	4.2	205.3	322.1	64
1963	200.1	.7	--	.1	.3	--	.6	--	.2	--	--	.1	--	--	--	3.7	205.8	299.2	69
1964	203.8	2.3	--	.1	.8	--	1.6	--	.1	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.3	209.1	321.0	65
Guinea																			
1955-58 av.	--	8.2	3/.2	2.6	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	3/.2	--	--	--	.3	19.1	27.1	70
1961	--	6.4	1.7	2.6	.2	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	19.1	61.4	31
1962	--	2.9	1.3	3.0	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	12.6	44.9	28
1963	--	3.5	.5	3.2	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.5	49.7	25
Ivory Coast																			
1955-58 av.	43.8	79.5	--	1.5	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	130.9	143.9	91
1962	42.7	78.4	--	1.3	--	--	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7	.6	138.3	182.5	76
1963	45.7	99.1	--	1.3	.2	--	18.3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1.9	166.6	230.2	72
1964	59.1	169.7	.2	1.7	.6	.3	18.6	--	.7	--	--	.1	--	--	--	4.7	255.7	302.1	85
Kenya																			
1955-58 av.	--	31.0	3/.4	--	3/.9	1.7	--	.2	--	--	5.8	4.0	9.0	2.9	2.2	20.8	78.9	104.8	75
1962	--	30.2	.2	--	.6	1.2	2.3	.4	--	--	12.1	3.8	14.5	2.8	9.1	31.4	108.6	154.7	70
1963	--	30.9	.6	--	1.2	1.2	3.4	.3	--	.3	21.1	3.2	16.7	4.4	9.0	29.9	122.2	178.1	69
1964	--	43.4	.4	--	1.6	1.8	3.7	.6	--	.4	16.9	3.6	18.0	.5	7.0	33.0	130.9	204.4	64
Liberia																			
1955-58 av.	.3	.3	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	29.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	31.2	41.3	76
1961	.2	.4	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	25.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	27.4	59.2	46
1963	.4	1.5	--	.7	--	--	--	--	23.9	--	--	--	---	--	--	2.1	28.6	75.8	38
1964	.4	6.0	--	.8	--	--	--	--	29.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	36.9	125.3	29
Malagasy Republic																			
1955-59 av.	--	37.5	3/2.4	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	2.9	--	1.3	--	--	2.8	30.9	83.0	89.2	93
1962	.2	30.3	2.7	--	2.9	.4	.2	2.9	--	6.4	4.5	1.3	--	.1	4.4	31.1	87.4	95.0	92
1963	.3	23.8	2.2	--	2.4	.2	.6	3.5	--	9.0	7.3	1.3	--	.1	3.3	21.6	75.6	82.1	92
1964	.2	24.5	1.5	--	2.9	.1	.8	4.6	--	9.7	8.3	1.2	--	.1	2.8	28.3	85.0	91.8	93
Malawi																			
1964	--	.1	3.2	--	.8	2.7	--	11.8	--	--	.1	.1	9.3	.7	--	2.7	31.5	32.2	98

- Continued

Table 15.--Southern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1962-64 - continued

Country and year	Cocoa	Coffee	Peanuts and products	Oil palm products	Other oil bearing products	Cotton	Fruit, fresh and preserved	Tobacco	Rubber	Sugar	Sisal	Hides and skins	Tea	Corn	Meat	Other agri-cultural exports	Total agri-cultural exports	Total exports	Percent agri-cultural of total
	-Million dollars-																		Per-cent
Mali																			
1962	--	--	4.3	--	--	1.1	.1	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	1.9	7.8	10.0	78
1963	--	--	4.2	--	--	1.4	.1	--	--	.1	--	.3	--	--	.1	2.0	8.2	10.6	77
1964	--	--	8.2	--	.1	1.2	--	.1	--	.1	--	.1	--	--	.1	4.5	14.3	16.6	86
Mauritius																			
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72.2	--	--	.9	--	--	2.0	75.1	75.5	99
Mozambique																			
1955-58 av.	--	--	3/.5	--	3/10.0	15.4	--	.2	--	9.7	4.4	.4	4.7	.5	--	10.1	55.9	66.8	84
1962	--	--	--	--	8.3	21.1	9.1	.7	--	11.9	5.7	.4	6.2	--	--	7.7	71.1	90.1	79
1963	--	--	--	--	7.1	18.4	10.1	.7	--	11.4	9.1	.3	5.4	--	--	18.2	80.7	101.8	80
1964	--	--	2.8	--	10.7	19.9	10.0	1.0	--	8.6	9.6	.6	5.8	--	--	15.8	84.8	107.0	79
Niger																			
1955-57 av.	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	4/2.0	4/17.0	17.4	98
1962	--	--	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	4.2	13.2	19.5	68
1963	--	--	8.3	--	.2	--	---	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	1.9	10.7	21.6	50
1964	--	--	15.5	--	.2	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--	1.3	18.6	21.3	87
Nigeria																			
1955-58 av.	72.1	.9	83.0	92.8	8.1	21.5	7.6	--	18.6	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	4.7	318.1	363.4	88
1962	93.4	.3	115.0	72.4	10.8	16.4	.3	--	31.8	--	--	9.5	--	--	.4	5.2	355.5	459.2	77
1963	90.6	.7	110.2	85.0	12.7	26.9	.2	--	33.0	--	--	9.7	--	--	.2	24.4	393.6	517.1	76
1964	112.3	2.3	131.7	89.0	10.5	19.1	1.8	--	34.1	--	--	12.7	--	--	.3	5.5	419.3	589.3	71
Rhodesia, Malawi & Zambia																			
1955-58 av.	--	--	3/3.1	--	--	.5	--	76.1	--	--	--	2.3	8.7	4.5	2.4	3.7	101.3	442.0	23
1962	--	.1	6.7	--	.9	.6	.3	114.7	--	.7	--	3.2	10.0	17.6	10.0	5.2	170.0	567.3	30
1963	--	.2	10.5	--	1.0	.7	.5	128.2	--	5.7	.1	2.5	9.4	6.5	12.1	5.2	182.6	601.7	30
Rhodesia																			
1964	--	.1	1.5	--	.1	.1	.8	109.8	--	10.3	--	2.4	.5	1.0	13.6	8.6	148.8	334.5	44
Rwanda																			
1964	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	.7	7.2	11.6	62
Senegal																			
1955-58 av.	--	--	100.2	3/.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	4.5	106.3	115.0	92
1962	--	--	104.8	.6	--	--	.2	.1	--	.1	--	.5	--	--	--	1.0	107.3	124.2	86
1963	--	--	82.0	.4	--	--	.1	.1	--	.1	--	.4	--	--	.1	4.1	87.3	110.5	79
1964	--	--	95.4	.5	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.1	5.0	101.7	122.5	83

Sierra Leone																			
1955-58 av.	1.8	2.0	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	12.5	37.5	33
1962	2.1	.9	--	6.9	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	11.3	46.6	24
1963	1.6	1.8	--	6.9	.1	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	11.4	71.2	16
1964	1.6	3.8	--	6.8	.1	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	14.2	85.2	17
South Africa, Rep. of 5/																			
1955-58 av.	--	.2	14.7	--	2.0	.8	86.9	.6	--	16.8	--	34.3	--	47.1	6.7	214.2	424.3	1016.3	42
1962	.2	.5	12.8	--	1.4	.4	108.4	4.4	--	42.0	--	35.2	--	104.5	12.4	226.9	549.1	1214.4	45
1963	--	--	13.8	--	.8	--	104.1	5.5	--	49.9	--	39.2	--	124.7	12.2	249.2	599.4	1269.8	47
1964	.1	.8	17.0	--	1.6	1.1	134.7	5.6	--	48.2	--	24.4	--	74.4	19.1	264.4	591.4	1338.7	44
Tanzania																			
1955-58 av.	--	21.7	3/5.3	.2	3/5.9	18.8	--	1.2	--	--	28.4	3.6	1.6	2.3	3/4.0	20.5	113.5	132.4	86
1962	--	18.4	1.1	2.0	6.7	20.7	.3	.4	--	--	44.1	4.0	4.6	--	6.6	29.7	138.6	168.0	82
1963	--	19.2	2.1	2.0	7.6	30.0	5.8	.5	--	.7	63.5	4.7	4.4	--	5.7	17.7	163.9	186.8	88
1964	--	30.9	2.2	.3	7.2	27.7	9.4	.9	--	--	61.2	3.6	4.5	1.7	6.4	18.7	174.7	210.7	83
Togo																			
1955-58 av.	5.8	4.0	.7	1.4	.8	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	15.4	15.5	99
1962	4.8	5.8	.3	1.1	.5	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	13.9	17.2	81
1963	4.8	3.2	.5	1.6	.3	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	13.1	18.3	72
1964	4.9	8.4	.5	2.0	.2	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	17.1	30.2	73
Uganda																			
1955-58 av.	--	54.9	3/1.0	--	3/3.4	49.9	--	.8	--	2.7	.1	2.1	2.9	.3	--	5.8	123.9	138.2	90
1962	--	56.5	1.0	--	2.9	23.1	--	1.0	--	4.7	.1	3.2	5.8	.6	.5	4.4	103.8	125.1	83
1963	--	76.1	.5	--	3.3	40.1	--	1.3	--	6.0	.1	2.7	5.9	1.2	.3	6.5	144.0	167.2	86
1964	--	99.1	.7	--	3.3	44.4	--	2.0	--	6.1	.1	3.0	6.3	.1	.4	9.3	174.8	207.4	84
Zambia																			
1964	--	--	.1	--	--	.3	--	7.9	--	.2	--	.5	--	.2	.3	1.1	10.6	457.6	2
Other																			
1955-58 av. 1/	4.7	.5	13.7	2.0	4.7	.2	.1	--	--	86.1	--	.1	.3	--	--	20.0	132.4	149.7	88
1962 6/	4.0	.2	14.0	2.0	2.6	.2	.1	--	--	87.2	.2	.1	.8	--	.3	8.9	120.6	131.2	92
1963 6/	4.0	.3	14.0	2.0	2.6	.2	.1	--	--	116.2	.4	1.3	--	--	.3	11.2	152.6	169.6	90
1964 6/	4.0	.3	14.0	2.0	3.0	.2	.1	--	--	31.7	.3	.1	--	--	.3	9.7	65.7	77.6	85
Total																			
1955-58 av. 1/	331.4	406.0	250.7	177.5	46.5	171.5	115.5	85.7	68.6	121.3	45.7	67.0	29.7	64.8	18.8	369.0	2369.7	3919.6	60
1962 6/	379.6	374.1	276.5	139.4	40.9	118.0	147.4	126.0	79.3	156.5	80.9	74.6	43.7	130.9	46.6	397.9	2612.3	4408.8	59
1963 6/	389.5	422.0	255.1	154.4	53.0	158.9	155.1	142.1	79.1	201.5	121.9	77.2	44.5	141.2	45.7	432.4	2873.6	5086.0	56
1964 6/	424.5	600.6	300.0	164.1	47.9	163.8	197.1	146.2	88.8	189.5	116.4	64.2	48.5	83.0	53.3	324.5	3012.4	5810.0	52

1/ Less than a 4-year average for some countries. 2/ East Cameroon only. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Includes Burundi and Rwanda. 5/ Included under "Other agricultural exports" are wool exports of $161.4 million for the 1955-58 average; $151.1 million for 1962; $162.3 million for 1963; and $157.5 million for 1964. Also includes exports from South West Africa, Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland. 6/ Includes the latest available previous year exports for those countries where the desired export data was not available. -- = None or negligible.

Table 16.--Southern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1961 through 1964

Country and year	Beer & wine	Sugar	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice	Other grains	Dairy products	Meat & meat preparations	Fruits and vegetables	Tea	Tobacco	Oilseeds & products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports	Percent agricultural of total
	Million dollars														Percent
Angola															
1955-58 av.	11.2	--	1.6	--	.1	1.8	--	.6	--	.2	1.5	3.1	20.1	114.5	18
1961	11.5	--	2.5	.2	.4	2.6	.1	.5	--	.3	2.1	4.3	24.5	114.1	21
1962	10.8	--	2.7	.2	--	2.2	.4	.9	--	.3	2.2	2.3	22.0	135.5	16
1963	11.2	--	3.1	.4	--	2.8	--	1.0	--	.4	.6	1.5	21.0	145.3	14
Cameroon															
1955-58 av. 2/	3.3	1.1	2.4	.8	--	.8	--	.4	--	--	--	--	3/8.8	99.3	9
1962 2/	4/4.9	1.5	2.4	1.6	.7	1.1	.7	1.1	--	1.2	--	1.4	16.6	101.4	16
1963 2/	4/4.6	1.6	2.3	.5	.9	1.0	.7	1.3	--	.9	.2	2.2	16.2	109.0	15
1964	4/4.6	2.0	2.3	1.1	.1	1.7	.8	1.3	--	.8	.6	1.7	17.0	133.1	13
Central African Republic															
1957-58 av.	.4	.3	.2	--	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	--	--	.5	2.3	18.9	12
1962	4/.7	--	.5	--	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	--	--	.5	3.2	25.2	13
1963	4/1.1	--	.6	--	.4	.5	.3	.4	.1	--	.1	.5	4.0	26.3	15
1964	4/1.1	--	.6	--	.3	.5	.3	.4	.2	--	--	.5	3.9	29.8	13
Chad															
1957-59 av.	.9	2.0	.5	.1	.1	.2	.2	.4	.8	--	--	.4	5.6	26.6	21
1962	4/1.5	.1	.5	.1	.1	.4	.2	.5	.7	.3	--	.8	5.2	29.1	18
1963	4/1.3	.2	.7	--	.1	.4	.2	.5	.6	--	.1	1.9	6.0	29.0	21
1964	4/1.5	--	.5	--	--	.5	.2	.6	.8	--	--	.9	5.0	34.6	14
Congo (Brazzaville)															
1957-58 av.	2.5	.2	1.0	.2	--	.9	1.1	1.0	--	--	--	.5	7.4	56.2	13
1962	4.2	--	1.5	.2	--	1.0	.8	1.3	--	.6	.1	1.2	10.9	67.7	16
1963	3.1	.2	1.7	.3	.3	1.1	.9	1.2	--	.6	--	.7	10.1	61.8	16
1964	3.2	--	1.8	.1	--	1.0	.2	1.1	--	.5	.1	2.1	10.1	64.8	16
Congo (Leopoldville)															
1955-58 av. 5/	3.0	1.7	4.8	--	3.0	5.8	6.8	3.4	--	3.1	--	6.6	38.2	387.1	10
1959 5/	1.9	.7	5.4	.4	.3	6.6	5.3	5.3	--	2.1	--	7.6	35.6	299.9	12
1962	1.5	.9	6.2	5.4	3.2	4.5	5.3	2.4	.3	1.7	.1	2.4	33.9	170.8	20
1963	.8	.4	10.7	6.0	8.7	10.6	11.2	3.0	--	3.2	.2	6.3	61.1	316.1	19
Dahomey															
1955-58 av.	1.1	.9	.2	.4	--	.2	--	.3	--	.2	--	.6	3.9	22.1	18
1962	1.0	1.3	.5	.8	--	.4	.1	.5	--	.2	.2	1.0	6.0	26.8	22
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33.4	n.a.
1964	1.1	1.3	.5	.8	--	.4	.2	.7	--	.3	.2	.3	5.8	31.4	18

Ethiopia															
1955-58 av.	--	.9	.4	--	--	.4	--	.3	.4	--	--	2.6	5.0	67.5	7
1962	--	.4	.9	--	--	.7	--	--	.7	--	.3	4.1	7.1	102.8	7
1963	--	.3	1.2	--	--	.6	--	.6	.5	--	.4	5.2	8.8	110.4	8
1964	--	n.a.	n.a.	--	--	n.a.	--	.7	.5	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	123.1	n.a.
Gabon															
1957-58 av.	1.6	.1	.3	.2	--	.4	.8	.5	--	--	--	.3	4.2	36.8	11
1962	2.9	.2	.6	.3	--	.5	1.1	.8	--	.1	.1	1.4	8.0	38.7	21
1963	2.9	.3	.6	.2	.2	.6	1.2	1.0	--	.1	--	.5	7.6	48.1	16
1964	3.4	.4	.7	.2	.2	.7	1.4	1.0	--	.1	.1	.8	9.0	55.7	16
Ghana															
1955-58 av.	4.5	5.7	6.7	2.1	.5	3.5	4.4	.9	--	1.2	--	11.5	41.0	250.5	16
1962	1.5	7.8	8.0	10.5	2.2	5.0	4.0	6.3	.2	1.6	--	14.1	61.2	333.5	18
1963	.8	5.8	4.8	4.1	.7	5.3	4.1	4.6	.2	1.7	1.1	19.3	52.5	365.2	14
1964	.3	10.9	5.5	5.3	.5	5.5	3.4	3.4	.2	1.5	1.0	19.8	57.3	340.5	17
Guinea															
1955-58 av.	1.3	1.3	.6	1.2	--	.4	--	.7	--	--	--	1.2	6.7	46.4	14
1960	1.0	1.6	.4	1.7	--	.8	--	.8	--	--	--	.4	6.7	49.2	13
1961	.8	1.5	.2	2.1	--	.9	--	.7	--	--	--	1.0	7.2	72.0	10
1962	.1	2.0	1.0	6.3	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/9.8	65.6	15
Ivory Coast															
1955-58 av.	3.3	2.9	1.8	2.5	.4	1.8	.6	6/2.0	--	--	.1	1.1	16.5	106.5	15
1962	4.5	4.4	.6	5.7	.8	2.7	1.2	3.0	.1	.3	.6	1.2	25.1	146.5	17
1963	3.5	4.2	1.8	3.2	.2	3.5	.7	3.6	.1	1.1	.9	1.2	24.0	169.8	14
1964	4/5.9	5.3	5.9	7.9	.1	4.1	1.5	3.8	.1	.3	1.4	5.3	41.6	245.0	17
Kenya															
1955-58 av.	.8	6.1	1.1	1.1	.7	1.0	--	2.8	--	2.2	2.6	5.5	23.9	238.8	10
1962	.6	7.4	4.6	1.0	6.5	2.3	.6	4.7	1.4	1.2	3.9	3.2	37.4	255.5	13
1963	1.2	7.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.5	.7	3.3	2.0	1.3	3.2	8.1	32.0	295.6	11
1964	.6	10.4	.1	.1	1.1	1.0	.6	2.6	5.0	.4	4.5	8.6	35.0	246.3	14
Liberia															
1955-58 av.	.9	.1	.1	1.4	.3	.4	.5	.5	--	.2	--	.5	4.9	29.7	16
1961	2.1	.4	.4	3.2	.5	.9	1.4	1.0	--	.5	--	1.3	11.7	90.7	13
1963	1.6	.5	.5	6.0	.2	1.3	1.9	1.4	.1	.6	.3	2.1	16.5	108.0	15
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.4	n.a.	20.3	111.2	18
Malagasy Republic															
1955-58 av.	6.1	.4	2.3	6/.6	--	2.2	--	7/.3	--	7/.5	7/1.4	1.9	15.7	129.8	12
1962	3.1	.1	2.2	--	.9	2.7	.5	.7	--	.5	1.2	2.3	14.2	122.6	12
1963	4/4.9	.1	2.6	.2	1.2	2.9	.4	.8	.1	.3	.6	2.5	16.6	127.4	13
1964	4.1	.1	2.5	.7	--	3.3	.4	.2	.1	.4	.5	2.1	14.4	135.4	11
Malawi															
1964	1.0	1.7	.6	.1	--	.5	.2	.2	--	1.0	1.3	3.2	9.8	40.1	24

- Continued

Table 16.--Southern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1961 through 1964 - cont.

Country and year	Beer & wine	Sugar	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice	Other grains	Dairy products	Meat & meat preparations	Fruits and vegetables	Tea	Tobacco	Oilseeds & products	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports	Percent agri-cultural of total
	-Million dollars-														Percent
Mali															
1962	4/.2	4.3	.5	--	.1	.5	--	.6	.8	--	--	1.1	8.1	45.8	18
1963	4/.3	3.1	.1	--	--	.2	.2	.2	.7	--	--	2.5	7.3	34.2	21
1964	4/.2	3.5	.3	--	.1	.4	.1	.2	.7	--	.2	1.0	6.7	36.6	18
Mauritius															
1964	4/1.2	--	2.8	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	11.7	26.2	81.7	32
Mozambique															
1955-58 av.	5.6	--	1.8	--	.8	1.9	.6	.7	--	.1	.6	2.7	14.8	105.6	14
1962	6.7	--	3.1	--	2.0	2.7	.7	.7	--	.3	1.5	4.5	22.2	134.6	16
1963	15.0	--	3.6	--	1.8	4.5	1.2	.7	--	.3	1.3	6.9	35.3	142.1	25
1964	8.2	--	3.0	--	2.0	5.0	1.3	.6	--	.5	1.1	6.1	27.8	157.9	18
Niger															
1955-57 av.	.4	.7	.1	.1	--	.1	--	6/.4	--	--	--	--	3/1.8	9.3	19
1962	1.3	1.5	.7	.2	.2	.3	.1	.8	.1	.2	--	1.8	7.2	25.5	28
1963	.7	1.1	.2	.2	--	.1	--	--	--	.4	--	--	n.a.	22.7	n.a.
1964	4/.8	1.7	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	.5	.2	--	--	.5	4.5	33.5	13
Nigeria															
1955-58 av.	9.1	8.0	5.8	.2	.5	3.8	1.2	1.2	--	4.3	--	5.2	39.3	425.7	9
1962	8.6	10.5	12.6	.4	.8	8.7	1.5	4.2	.4	3.3	.1	5.8	56.9	569.0	10
1963	2.8	10.5	10.0	.3	1.6	7.4	1.1	4.6	.4	3.5	.1	6.4	48.7	580.9	8
1964	2.7	8.2	6.8	.3	1.8	9.2	.8	4.1	.3	3.9	.2	7.7	46.0	710.9	6
Rhodesia, Malawi & Zambia															
1955-58 av.	.8	6.5	5.1	--	6/3.0	3.7	6/1.0	3.8	--	--	1.1	14.6	39.6	430.6	9
1962	.6	4.3	6.1	.2	1.6	2.2	.9	4.1	.7	.3	1.3	16.8	39.1	400.4	10
1963	.9	2.3	7.5	.5	1.6	2.4	.9	5.6	.7	--	1.5	12.4	36.3	377.4	10
Rhodesia															
1964	.7	--	5.2	.5	3.4	1.4	1.0	4.2	.8	7.8	1.7	14.7	41.4	307.1	13
Rwanda															
1964	.2	.1	.2	--	--	.1	.1	--	--	.1	.4	.4	1.6	12.0	13
Senegal															
1955-57 av.	3.2	13.8	9.1	11.7	3.2	3.5	1.4	5.7	1.9	.4	--	4.5	58.4	204.3	29
1962	1.9	9.4	4.3	11.9	1.7	4.0	.9	7.4	2.9	.1	1.9	3.0	49.4	154.7	32
1963	1.9	10.4	5.4	11.1	2.9	4.8	.9	7.8	2.3	.2	1.0	4.8	52.6	156.0	34
1964	2.3	17.7	4.9	19.9	2.3	4.6	.8	9.6	3.9	.2	.1	8.4	74.7	171.7	44

Sierra Leone															
1955-58 av.	3.3	1.3	1.2	3.6	.1	.7	.4	.6	--	.8	.3	2.0	14.3	64.7	22
1962	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.8	.2	1.5	.7	1.5	.1	1.1	.6	2.1	17.9	85.2	21
1963	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.6	.2	1.6	.6	1.0	.1	1.2	.6	3.6	17.8	83.6	21
1964	1.3	3.2	2.1	.1	.1	1.6	.6	2.0	.1	1.2	.7	3.3	16.3	99.4	16
South Africa, Rep. of															
1955-58 av.	--	--	6.0	4.0	6/1.0	.6	6.7	2.5	18.9	3.4	4.9	53.1	101.1	1,456.8	7
1962	.7	.3	4.7	6.6	--	--	2.7	3.7	17.6	1.6	4.5	72.6	115.0	1,431.0	8
1963	.9	--	20.5	8.9	--	--	2.8	6.6	19.4	3.0	6.5	42.1	110.7	1,697.7	7
1964	2.4	5.2	11.9	8.9	3.1	9.7	2.9	8.8	20.0	2.2	9.4	74.2	158.7	2,150.2	7
Tanzania															
1955-58 av.	1.7	3.8	2.8	1.9	.7	2.0	6/.5	1.1	.3	.1	1.1	4.9	20.9	135.5	12
1962	1.7	2.4	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.1	.8	1.9	.2	.9	4.9	21.4	130.1	13
1963	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.2	3.3	3.2	.6	1.5	1.1	.3	.6	3.0	21.0	138.4	12
1964	2.7	.2	.6	--	3.0	3.3	1.4	1.3	.8	.8	.9	3.6	18.6	167.1	11
Togo															
1955-58 av.	.7	.5	.3	.3	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	3/.5	3/2.4	16.7	14
1962	4/1.6	1.0	.5	.5	.3	.3	.2	.4	--	.1	.1	.6	5.6	27.1	21
1963	.7	.6	.7	.3	--	.3	.1	.2	--	.2	.2	.8	4.1	29.0	14
1964	1.0	1.0	.7	.4	--	.2	.2	.2	--	--	.1	1.1	4.9	41.7	12
Uganda															
1955-58 av.	.9	.4	1.1	1.0	.1	2.0	6/.4	.6	--	.6	.5	2.2	9.8	74.6	13
1962	.5	.3	1.4	.7	1.9	2.3	.5	.8	.2	.6	1.0	1.1	11.3	63.2	18
1963	.5	.2	1.1	.6	1.4	1.8	.4	.8	.3	.5	.8	3.5	11.9	78.8	15
1964	.7	.4	2.8	.8	1.8	2.8	.4	.9	.3	.3	1.1	2.6	14.9	129.9	11
Zambia															
1964	.5	2.5	1.6	.3	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.5	.5	--	1.8	5.4	21.0	219.0	10
Other															
1955-58 av.	2.5	2.9	4.5	15.7	2.3	2.9	.4	1.8	.6	1.3	1.8	13.3	50.0	177.2	28
1962 8/	6.2	3.0	5.1	16.8	1.6	3.4	1.6	3.2	--	1.0	3.3	18.3	63.5	244.3	26
1963 8/	6.4	3.6	5.4	17.1	1.8	3.2	1.7	3.6	--	1.0	2.8	18.0	64.6	250.2	26
1964 8/	5.0	3.7	2.8	9.1	1.8	3.1	1.7	3.7	--	.6	.3	8.7	40.5	166.6	24
Total															
1955-58 av. 1/	69.1	60.7	61.4	49.1	16.9	41.0	27.2	32.4	22.6	18.6	15.9	136.7	551.6	4,714.2	12
1962 8/	71.5	65.7	74.7	78.5	27.6	53.3	27.5	51.8	28.3	17.3	23.9	169.8	689.9	5,023.3	14
1963 8/	70.9	60.3	89.8	71.9	28.5	62.0	32.8	55.3	28.7	20.8	23.1	152.4	696.5	5,721.8	12
1964 8/	68.8	81.9	81.8	77.6	32.2	76.1	34.5	58.6	34.5	26.5	31.2	221.4	825.1	6,598.5	12

1/ Less than a 4-year average for some countries.
2/ East Cameroon only.
3/ Includes only major agricultural commodities.
4/ All alcoholic beverages.
5/ Includes Burundi and Rwanda.
6/ Estimated.
7/ Three year average.
8/ Includes the latest available previous year imports for those countries where the desired import data was not available.
-- = None or negligible.   n.a. = Not available.

Table 17.--United States agricultural exports to Southern Africa, by country, 1960-64

Country and year 1/	Rice	Wheat & wheat flour	Other grains & products	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Tallow	Other agricul-tural	Total agricul-tural	Non-agricul-tural	Total exports
	1,000 dollars										
Angola											
1960	--	774	3	--	180	38	--	153	1,148	9,424	10,572
1961	--	1,024	110	--	131	16	--	99	1,380	8,393	9,773
1962	--	1,277	62	--	206	21	--	134	1,700	9,733	11,433
1963	57	1,656	7	--	117	--	--	181	2,018	9,511	11,529
1964	--	2,020	2/32	--	182	2/74	--	154	2,462	8,685	11,147
Burundi and Rwanda											
1964	6	21	2	--	--	6	--	33	68	989	1,057
British West Africa											
1964	--	49	--	--	--	31	--	2	82	1,026	1,108
Cameroon											
1960	65	15	--	--	160	1	--	408	649	2,643	3,292
1961	14	69	--	--	288	86	--	30	487	3,631	4,118
1962	138	120	--	--	400	34	--	5	697	3,569	4,266
1963	150	95	--	--	265	9	--	4	523	3,241	3,764
1964	276	176	--	--	366	2	--	5	825	4,942	5,767
Central African Republic											
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	766	766	6,491	7,257
Congo (Leopoldville)											
1960 3/	154	1,687	541	--	37	565	--	1,137	4,121	22,260	26,381
1961 3/	2,208	4,132	848	--	358	941	--	2,081	10,568	18,904	29,472
1962 3/	3,909	5,520	2,702	--	1,577	4,203	--	3,591	21,502	47,285	68,787
1963 3/	4,775	7,282	4,851	124	2,391	9,808	--	5,562	34,793	43,203	77,996
1964	2/3,129	2/4,638	2/1,068	--	3,513	2/655	--	1,378	14,381	51,362	65,743
Ethiopia											
1960	--	--	43	2,129	--	151	--	54	2,377	4,962	7,339
1961	--	--	1,421	1,014	--	230	--	192	2,857	3,613	6,470
1962	5	2/136	2/197	1,963	--	2/398	--	78	2,777	20,456	23,233
1963	10	2/322	2/296	1,725	--	2/283	--	108	2,744	9,277	12,021
1964	18	2/72	2/255	626	--	2/111	--	235	1,317	11,150	12,467
French Somaliland											
1960	6	51	--	330	--	--	--	10	397	450	847
1961	19	55	--	--	--	--	--	70	144	356	500
1962	2	2/64	--	95	--	2/8	--	31	200	466	666
1963	33	2/101	--	--	--	2/6	--	60	200	778	978
1964	77	2/88	--	--	--	--	--	8	173	551	724
Gabon											
1964	--	--	29	--	--	2	--	51	82	4,745	4,827

Ghana											
1960	2,183	2,594	--	--	1,814	203	--	371	7,165	9,843	17,008
1961	4,861	1,556	64	--	1,768	314	--	521	9,084	12,077	21,161
1962	8,063	1,078	121	--	899	313	2	476	10,952	11,863	22,815
1963	4,007	1,212	107	--	1,116	374	778	174	7,768	12,863	20,631
1964	2/4,947	2/418	2/147	--	799	2/253	1,967	856	9,387	15,581	24,968
Guinea											
1964	5,139	34	--	114	8	405	152	574	6,426	4,006	10,432
Ivory Coast											
1964	4,068	--	2/43	--	--	2/36	1,017	423	5,587	13,436	19,023
Kenya											
1964	70	2/33	50	--	258	2/269	69	192	941	12,931	13,872
Liberia											
1960	1,980	220	120	--	--	53	--	1,502	3,875	32,179	36,054
1961	2,437	359	210	--	--	167	--	1,515	4,688	44,920	49,608
1962	3,778	455	460	--	--	164	--	2,108	6,965	43,999	50,964
1963	5,628	231	267	--	--	112	--	1,570	7,808	28,190	35,998
1964	5,635	2/421	2/186	--	--	2/150	--	1,783	8,175	27,128	35,303
Malagasy Republic											
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2,489	2,491
1961	--	45	--	--	14	--	--	17	76	1,819	1,895
1962	--	27	49	--	112	--	--	66	254	2,504	2,758
1963	--	38	55	--	36	107	--	113	349	3,069	3,418
1964	--	2/89	2/117	--	69	2/101	--	200	576	3,374	3,950
Mauritania											
1964	12	--	569	--	16	--	--	38	635	1,893	2,528
Mauritius											
1960	--	--	--	--	69	3	--	11	83	987	1,070
1961	--	--	--	--	111	--	--	8	119	617	736
1962	10	--	--	--	158	52	--	6	226	826	1,052
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	191	191	1,836	2,027
1964	41	--	--	--	164	20	--	22	247	1,610	1,857
Mozambique											
1960	26	1,400	13	--	30	27	--	68	1,564	8,266	9,830
1961	89	2,134	16	--	19	52	5	134	2,449	7,545	9,994
1962	52	1,271	15	--	35	32	1	228	1,634	5,947	7,581
1963	184	1,502	97	--	38	34	--	125	1,980	6,539	8,519
1964	19	--	15	--	18	68	30	79	229	6,831	7,060
Nigeria											
1960	210	5,525	25	--	2,336	9	59	475	8,639	16,868	25,507
1961	110	4,208	60	--	2,528	82	32	361	7,381	19,294	26,675
1962	255	3,228	55	--	2,521	79	66	424	6,628	26,684	33,312
1963	187	4,945	267	--	2,581	59	63	749	8,851	27,829	36,680
1964	311	2/4,700	110	--	2,310	2/450	137	756	8,774	55,137	63,911

- Continued

Table 17.--United States agricultural exports to Southern Africa, by country, 1960-64 - continued

Country and year 1/	Rice	Wheat & wheat flour	Other grains & products	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Tallow	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total exports
	-1,000 dollars-										
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.											
1960	5	78	--	--	2	--	--	6	91	879	970
1961	--	102	--	--	13	--	--	5	120	298	418
1962	--	140	--	--	32	--	--	7	179	179	358
1963	490	120	--	--	8	8	--	21	647	350	997
1964	610	232	--	--	31	--	--	7	880	296	1,176
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia											
1960	--	1	46	115	--	21	134	254	571	14,030	14,601
1961	--	167	37	--	--	48	48	301	601	12,907	13,508
1962	--	66	56	173	--	58	24	238	615	12,954	13,569
1963	106	118	13	4	--	40	--	235	516	14,049	14,565
1964	179	1,638	--	--	--	75	30	266	2,188	20,520	22,708
Senegal											
1964	4,597	34	726	--	--	--	82	730	6,169	5,109	11,278
Seychelles											
1960	--	10	--	--	12	--	33	9	64	35	99
1961	2	4	--	--	--	--	--	2	8	32	40
1962	--	2	--	--	5	--	--	--	7	--	7
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	12	17
1964	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	13	18	3	21
Sierra Leone											
1964	101	2/297	2/55	--	158	2/119	--	347	1,077	3,540	4,617
Somali Republic											
1960	--	--	114	--	--	--	--	5	119	371	490
1961	--	--	144	--	--	1	--	1	146	3,939	4,085
1962	--	2/33	760	--	--	2/11	--	190	994	3,588	4,582
1963	18	2/3	352	--	--	18	--	67	458	1,758	2,216
1964	7	2/33	2/16	--	--	2/14	--	46	116	1,838	1,954
South Africa, Republic of											
1960	2,751	31	94	6,857	75	314	4,044	3,227	17,393	259,382	276,775
1961	5,909	4	80	7,599	293	307	2,776	3,023	19,991	207,855	227,846
1962	6,176	15	79	4,164	31	290	725	3,555	15,035	207,588	222,623
1963	8,721	5,798	153	3,478	--	418	1,332	3,721	23,621	252,377	275,998
1964	10,285	4,188	346	6,083	81	8,303	2,915	4,168	36,369	355,985	392,354
Spanish Africa											
1960	--	--	5	--	100	--	--	301	406	2,035	2,441
1961	--	--	4	--	61	--	--	14	79	4,622	4,701
1962	--	--	1	--	92	--	--	15	108	1,929	2,037
1963	1	--	--	--	121	--	--	14	136	1,255	1,391
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	152	152	2,145	2,297

Tanzania											
1964	324	2/62	2/288	--	--	2/195	--	325	1,194	5,386	6,580
Togo											
1964	16	2/41	2/48	--	82	2/106	--	108	401	899	1,300
Uganda											
1964	141	--	35	--	--	24	--	25	225	1,321	1,546
Western Africa, n.e.c.											
1964	139	2/57	2/133	--	386	2/101	--	35	851	3,176	4,027
Total											
1960	7,398	12,865	1,740	9,486	5,106	1,503	4,327	9,280	51,705	420,162	471,867
1961	16,802	14,958	6,159	8,613	5,995	5,090	3,087	9,281	69,985	390,403	460,388
1962	30,625	17,919	10,128	6,395	6,546	7,453	1,014	12,632	92,712	436,129	528,841
1963	29,152	27,664	9,306	5,331	7,534	12,186	2,761	15,042	108,976	471,423	580,399
1964	40,147	19,341	4,270	6,823	8,441	11,575	6,399	13,777	110,773	632,086	742,859

1/ Country designations listed are those used by the U.S. Department of Commerce in compiling the United States foreign trade statistics for 1964. Exceptions are: Tanganyika and Zanzibar are combined and listed as Tanzania; Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are listed as Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia. Totals for 1960-63 include data for discontinued country designations which are not listed.

2/ Includes shipments under food for relief and charity.

3/ Includes Burundi and Rwanda.

-- = None, negligible.

n.e.c. = Not elsewhere classified.

Table 18.--United States agricultural imports from Southern Africa, by country, 1960-64.

Country and year 1/	Cocoa 2/	Coffee	Rubber	Wool	Palm products	Sisal	Vanilla	Hides and skins	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total imports
	-1,000 dollars-											
Angola												
1960	--	23,727	--	--	--	--	--	--	656	24,383	1,280	25,663
1961	1,065	24,437	--	--	--	959	--	--	492	26,953	1,409	28,362
1962	--	36,883	--	--	--	214	--	--	377	37,474	1,240	38,714
1963	--	34,039	--	--	--	186	--	--	280	34,505	4,824	39,329
1964	7	52,928	--	--	--	66	--	--	341	53,342	2,124	55,466
Burundi and Rwanda												
1964	--	24,008	16	--	--	--	--	--	81	24,105	52	24,157
British West Africa												
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	187	197
Cameroon												
1960	3,326	871	298	--	--	--	--	--	2	4,497	2,269	6,766
1961	4,431	1,613	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	6,046	145	6,191
1962	3,408	2,971	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	6,441	358	6,799
1963	957	3,519	259	--	--	--	--	--	280	5,015	1,202	6,217
1964	1,341	7,101	201	--	--	--	--	--	255	8,898	1,721	10,619
Central African Republic												
1964	--	766	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	766	6,491	7,257
Congo (Leopoldville)												
1960 3/	--	25,631	7,721	--	12,876	--	--	68	2,714	49,010	19,122	68,132
1961 3/	19	21,957	5,634	--	8,679	--	--	8	1,026	37,323	18,220	55,543
1962 3/	27	17,942	7,487	--	5,431	--	--	7	734	31,628	16,440	48,068
1963 3/	--	15,913	8,442	--	5,032	--	--	11	685	30,083	24,542	54,625
1964	--	9,141	7,251	--	6,509	--	--	--	574	23,475	25,296	48,771
Ethiopia												
1960	--	24,669	--	--	--	--	--	1,102	446	26,217	757	26,974
1961	--	29,453	--	--	--	--	--	778	389	30,620	786	31,406
1962	--	26,564	--	--	--	--	--	1,127	521	28,212	1,247	29,459
1963	--	31,928	--	--	--	--	--	1,150	694	33,772	1,493	35,265
1964	--	49,419	--	--	--	--	--	1,695	1,119	52,233	959	53,192
French Somaliland												
1960	--	524	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	524	9	533
1961	--	148	--	--	--	--	--	61	21	230	18	248
1962	--	536	--	--	--	--	--	17	11	564	10	574
1963	--	182	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	224	45	269
1964	--	255	--	--	--	--	--	7	31	293	8	301
Gabon												
1964	--	518	138	--	--	--	--	--	8	664	6,434	7,098

Ghana											
1960	36,764	43	10	--	--	--	--	--	1	36,818	18,381	55,199
1961	62,145	121	1	--	--	--	--	--	60	62,327	15,822	78,149
1962	48,323	1,096	1	--	--	--	--	--	6	49,426	15,109	64,535
1963	41,323	364	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	41.688	12,262	53,950
1964	59,923	1,027	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	60.955	16,880	77,835
Guinea												
1964	59	2,462	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	2,541	4,603	7,144
Ivory Coast												
1964	9,069	51,504	88	--	--	--	--	--	44	60,705	3,331	64,036
Kenya												
1964	--	15,239	--	--	--	711	--	102	7,208	23 260	1,099	24,359
Liberia												
1960	--	301	29,580	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,881	9,542	39,423
1961	--	368	23,756	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.124	7,722	31,846
1962	--	690	20,973	--	--	--	--	--	1	21.664	9,682	31,346
1963	--	1,446	18,464	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,910	12,490	32,400
1964	--	7,016	19,886	--	--	--	--	--	10	26.912	21,502	48,414
Malagasy Republic												
1960	21	2,073	--	--	--	--	8,474	--	2,028	12,596	752	13,348
1961	--	2,506	--	--	--	--	6,055	--	3,197	11,758	1,502	13,260
1962	24	3,706	--	--	--	--	7,855	--	2,980	14,565	1,223	15,788
1963	42	5,586	--	--	--	952	5,640	--	4,197	16,417	1,215	17,632
1964	--	6,418	--	--	--	926	6,417	--	3,686	17,447	795	18,242
Mauritania												
1964	333	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	345	1,627	1,972
Mauritius												
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	8	--	8
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	846	846	--	846
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,862	2.862	--	2,862
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,972	10.972	1	10,973
1964	--	112	--	--	--	94	--	--	1.474	1,680	3	1,683
Mozambique												
1960	--	--	--	--	--	1,570	--	--	1,468	3.038	1.596	4,634
1961	--	--	--	--	--	2,036	--	--	1,667	3.703	1,670	5,373
1962	--	--	--	--	--	1,993	--	--	1.868	3,861	2.508	6,369
1963	--	--	--	--	--	1,652	--	--	2,793	4,445	2,147	6,592
1964	--	--	--	--	--	688	50	--	2.915	3,653	5 187	8,840
Nigeria												
1960	19,535	54	11,518	--	72	--	--	4 080	458	35.717	4,154	39,871
1961	31,709	51	9,578	--	--	--	--	2.890	486	44 714	4,357	49,071
1962	27,289	121	10,317	--	421	--	--	2,541	704	41,393	6,318	47,711
1963	15,106	1	12,988	--	484	--	--	3.045	594	32,218	8,202	40,420
1964	14,721	238	7,060	--	--	--	--	3,160	807	25,986	9,239	35,225

- continued

Table 18.--United States agricultural imports from Southern Africa, by country, 1960-64 - continued

Country and year 1/	Cocoa 2/	Coffee	Rubber	Wool	Palm products	Sisal	Vanilla	Hides and skins	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total imports
	-1,000 dollars-											
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.												
1960	385	48	--	--	--	35	--	--	31	499	98	597
1961	1,608	174	--	--	--	84	--	--	11	1,877	1,079	2,956
1962	809	381	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1,193	209	1,402
1963	1,483	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	179	1,725	3,674	5,399
1964	380	653	--	--	--	21	--	--	30	1,084	867	1,951
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia												
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	731	740	24,003	24,743
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,038	1,038	8,628	9,666
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1,426	1,429	10,115	11,544
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,852	2,852	20,932	23,784
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	3,050	3,096	21,092	24,188
Senegal												
1964	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	10	96	313	409
Seychelles												
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	59	69	--	69
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	71	87	5	92
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	78	103	--	103
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	89	98	2	100
1964	--	--	--	10	--	--	3	--	88	101	3	104
Sierra Leone												
1964	--	1,657	--	--	--	--	--	--	290	1,947	8,711	10,658
Somali Republic												
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	407	--	407	27	434
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	206	--	206	230	436
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	257	54	311	345	656
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180	--	180	464	644
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	174	--	174	249	423
South Africa, Republic of												
1960	--	164	72	17,090	--	57	--	1,076	1,519	19,978	89,147	109,125
1961	--	269	--	24,155	--	139	--	593	2,492	27,648	91,175	118,823
1962	--	150	104	28,430	--	29	--	738	4/14,702	44,153	207,413	251,566
1963	--	98	28	20,804	--	--	--	522	5/25,346	46,798	208,092	254,890
1964	--	233	47	22,611	--	100	--	710	6/19,294	42,995	200,500	243,495

Spanish Africa											
1960	1,072	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,072	1	1,073
1961	193	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	200	--	200
1962	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	14	15
1963	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	528	534
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	79	4	83
Tanzania												
1964	--	7,089	--	--	--	4,197	--	20	2,108	13,414	581	13,995
Togo												
1964	994	1,345	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,339	274	2,613
Uganda												
1964	--	45,131	--	--	--	--	--	66	1,077	46,274	126	46,400
Western Africa, n.e.c												
1964	233	659	15	--	--	--	--	--	6	913	9,733	10,646
Total												
1960	68,072	124,866	49,429	17,090	12,948	6,639	8,484	8,361	18,745	314,634	178,976	493,610
1961	114,840	136,400	38,988	24,155	8,679	6,975	6,071	4,853	21,755	362,716	164,381	527,097
1962	94,891	145,793	39,066	28,430	5,852	7,385	7,880	5,272	35,704	370,273	298,729	669,002
1963	73,554	165,865	40,251	20,804	5,516	8,387	5,649	5,076	58,729	383,831	336,183	720,014
1964	87,104	284,919	34,702	22,621	6,509	6,803	6,470	6,022	44,632	499,782	349,991	849,773

1/ Country designations listed are those used by the U.S. Department of Commerce in compiling the United States foreign trade statistics for 1964. Exceptions are: Tanganyika and Zanzibar are combined and listed as Tanzania; Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are listed as Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia. Totals for 1960-63 include data for discontinued country designations which are not listed.

2/ Includes cocoa butter, powder and paste.

3/ Includes Burundi and Rwanda.

4/ Sugar accounted for $10,718,000.

5/ Sugar accounted for $19,668,000.

6/ Sugar accounted for $14,966,000.

-- = None, negligible.

n.e.c. = Not elsewhere classified.

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